PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Ports. Places of interest inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c. &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 51,112—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.I.ORIENTAL	5331	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5122	W. A. Wheler	9th "
B.I. BRITANIA	6325	J. L. Parfitt	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	23rd "
B.M.CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	30th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
P.I.EGYPT	8020	R. F. Briscoe	13th "
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	20th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5122	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	4th Dec.
P.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester	11th "
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	18th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7538	W.B.Andrews	25th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	19th Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 950	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

L. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 24, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain N. OHNO, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 30th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st September, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE .....14th October, 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about Friday.
SAGHALIEN	4,019	Lidin	1st October.
VARA	4,255	Le Colspellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	26th November

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeMauleuge	5,707	21st Oct. 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Re-lucal Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 97, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 29th Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, about 30th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 30th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th September, 1897.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
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HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	14
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.
REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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TREACHER & COMPANY'S
GUARANTEED ENGLISH-MADE
CAMP FURNITURE
EVERY REQUISITE FOR CAMP LIFE.
ALUMINIUM WARE
STEEL COOKING POTS,
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GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI ON CRICKET.
DEDICATED TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
THE JUBILEE BOOK OF CRICKET
BY K. S. RANJITSINGHJI.—Rs. 4-8.
WITH
ONE HUNDRED FULL-PAGE PLATES.

THIS BOOK is a thorough treatise on the art and craft of cricket in all its departments, full of personal experience and observation, and expressed with unusual freshness and variety. The author has taken full advantage of the recent improvements in instantaneous photography, and his very numerous illustrations are most lifelike and instructive to an extraordinary degree. The author's chapter on Fielding is admirable from beginning to end, except that the writes seems to us to have too high an idea of the potentialities of village fielding. The chapter is likely to have a good influence in public schools, where fielding is comparatively neglected.
University men will be pleased to hear that the author considers the finest exhibition of fielding he has ever seen to have been that given at Lord's in 1892 by the Oxford eleven, when Mr. M. R. Jardine specially distinguished himself. It is interesting also to learn that at the Raj Kumar College, where K. S. Ranjitsinghji was educated, the fielding was better than the batting and bowling.

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BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES
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LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
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And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

A NOVELTY IN WATCHES

Among the many Novelties in Watches which we have recently received none has gained more popularity than our

LEFT-HANDED OR PUZZLE WATCH.

THIS WATCH, in a strong silver case, has at the first glance the appearance of an ordinary pocket watch, and though by a little practice the owner of this watch quickly acquires the facility of telling the time at a glance, to any one unacquainted with the peculiarities of the watch it is a complete puzzle, and affords an endless amount of amusement to on-lookers, and particularly to the owner, who finds no difficulty whatever, and while using the watch for every-day purposes, can occupy his spare moments by amusing himself at the expense of his friends and acquaintances.

In strong Silver Crystal faced case with special Lever movement, Keyless Winding action, in handsome leather case, complete with our usual 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 35.

These Watches can only be obtained from

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
WATCH, CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
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RAIN AND CLOUDS.

Many of our JUBILEE TICKET-HOLDERS are making enquires daily whether we could take their Photographs in

RAINY OR CLOUDY WEATHER.

By special arrangement in our Studio we can take Photographs during

RAINY OR CLOUDY WEATHER

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FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

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MAINTAIN THE FULL LUXURIANCE
OF A FINE HEAD OF HAIR
FROM YOUTH TO AGE.
THE REGULAR USE OF
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE

Affords such support, strength and nourishment to the Hair as will enable it to resist

The attack of climate and time and to retain its colour and beauty in spite of all.

Unlike many other preparations, Kemp's Douche is luxurious application for use throughout the day.

Sweetly perfumed, most cooling and refreshing to the head. Every bottle bears the certificate of Professor Attfield as to its absolute purity.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO, LD., BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

DRESS SHIRTS
From Rs. 5-0.

SOFT SHIRTS
From Rs. 4-8.

JUST A LITTLE
Dose After Meals
AS A LIQUEUR
KEMP'S PERFECT
VITAL INVIGORATOR
The Powerful and Safe
TONIC
Will keep you Fit and Well during the
HOT WEATHER.
It is a Wonderful
HEALTH RENEWER—
and has obtained in a marvellously short time an immense sale *throughout India* entirely on account of its invaluable properties.
Per Bottle Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PURE WATER.

FILTRATION NECESSARY.

In Bombay with its Excellent Water supply it is comparatively an easy matter to ensure getting Wholesome Water for drinking purposes, but it should be carefully filtered. Outside this favoured city, and especially in up-country stations, the water has to be taken with a faith that is badly misplaced, the usual result being additions to the Health Officers' returns of diseases that are traceable to this source.—*WATER BEING THE GREATEST CARRIER OF INFECTING GERMS.*—The varieties of Filters are almost innumerable. Our own Filter *The Standard* which by later experiments we have made as simple and Perfect as possible, has the following excellent points which will appeal to all those who know what a good filter should be :—

WATER CARRIES GERMS.

THE STANDARD FILTER.

1. Filtering Medium easily changed.
2. Specially adapted for India.
3. No pressure required to work it.
4. Suspended impurities eliminated.
5. The Cheapest Filter in India.
6. Filtering Medium easily transportable.
7. No complicated directions.
8. Rapid Filtration.

PRICE: 1 gallon, Rs. 12; 2 gallons, Rs. 17-8.

REFILLS
of Filtering Medium complete in tins with full directions.
1 gallon, Re. 1-12, 2 gallons, Rs. 2-12.

KEMP & COMPANY., LD.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

A EUROPEAN LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT as a NURSE. 18 years' experience, good sailor, good needlewoman, excellent testimonials. Apply to "NURSE," care of this paper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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53, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT !!!

A GRAND RECEPTION

TO WELCOME

DR. JAS. R. WALLACE, M. D., F. R. C. S.,

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS IN ENGLAND.

TOWN HALL,

AT 8-30 P.M.

MUSIC, ADDRESSES, REFRESHMENTS.

A CORDIAL INVITATION TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION

MAY BE HAD FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain E. PIZZARELLO, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 26th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for Short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE Temperley Line S. S. "RAS ELBA" has ARRIVED from LONDON and NEWPORT and DISCHARGES in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th September, 1897.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING MATERIALS, &c., for six months from October, 1897, to 31st March, 1898, will be received upto 4th October, 1897, at the Society's Office, Boys' School, Byculla, where forms of Tender and Specification and other information can be obtained.

24th September 1897.

GRAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEKLY EXPRESS FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN carrying the OVERLAND MAILS, leaves Bombay Victoria Terminus weekly about five hours after the Mail Steamer is signalled and for convenience of passengers proceeding in the direction of Calcutta, arrangements have been made for a Special Service of through carriages to be attached to this train, which will perform the journey from Bombay to Calcutta in about 40 hours, making short halts only at principal Stations.

First-class passengers only with their servants, 3rd class, and luggage, are carried by the train commencing with the first Weekly Express Train in October; a dining Car will be provided in which meals and other refreshments will be served, at reasonable rates.

FARES—

Bombay to Calcutta Rs. 100, including use of the dining Car.

Bombay to other Stations at which the train stops, ordinary rates.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of the Special Service by the Weekly Express are requested to notify their intention to the Purser on board the Steamer before reaching Aden, so that advice by wire may be sent to Bombay.

Intending passengers by the Express should be particular to have their luggage all ready for landing immediately on arrival of the Steamer, so that no time may be lost in passing it ashore.

E. W. KEILY, Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th September, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RATTONSEY NENSY, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

RATTONVAHOO, widow of the deceased executrix according to the tenour of the said Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING. The 24th day of September, 1897.

MR. MADHAVJI VIRJI, Petitioner's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DINANATH ATMARAM DALVI, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

SHANTABAI (Widow of the said Deceased) on behalf of MADHUSUDAN DINANATH the minor son of the said Deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety Seven, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING. The 24th day of September, 1897.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL and MALVI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in W ssl. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms ₰ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wessel-am-Rhein
Germany.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 600 BAGS OF RANGOON "RED VAL."

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the undermentioned places and time the undermentioned goods by order of Mr. Coovergjee Ludha and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned persons :—

At 3 p.m. at Victoria Dock, shed No. 10.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Devjee Gangajur—
100 bags Rangoon Red Val ex s. s. "India."

On account and at the risk of Sha Ghella Kanjee—
100 bags Rangoon Red Val ex s. s. "India," at 3-30 p.m., at Prince's Dock "E" shed.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Devjee Gangajar—
330 bags Rangoon Red Val ex s. s. Muttra.

On account and at the risk of Sha Ghella "Kanjee."
100 bags Rangoon Red Val ex s. s. "Muttra".

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods, twists, etc.:—

1 case coloured muslin.
138 bales grey shirtings.
500 pieces grey shootings.
2 bales grey jaconette.
1 case white doria.
2 cases coloured doria.
1 safe.

On account of the consignee 7971-4 and 8134-62—30 bales grey shirtings 33×37 1-2. 7 1-2 lbs. No. 1234. 7765-90 and 8514-5—8 bales grey shirtings 36×38-8 lbs. No. B.C. 574. on account and at the risk of Mr. Narottam Hunsraj No. 1795. 61-5—3 cases scarfs ex s. s. "Hillbrook."

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 27th September, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public Auction, at the New Dolphin Road Sheep Market THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., the right of occupying the 50 Pens in the said Market for sale of live animals (sheep or goats) to private individuals, under the terms of Section 103 K of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, for six months, i.e., from 1st October, 1897, to 31st March 1898. Each Pen will be put up separately at the time of sale. The sale will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's approval.

For further particulars and conditions of this sale apply to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th September, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 67, Medows Street, by order of Mr. Anthony Manoel DeSouza, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mr. E. Taurines and Mrs. Adele Conroy, widow, the mortgagors, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said mortgagors, consisting of Marion's camera 12 by 10 with double slides, Meagher's camera 12 by 10 with 3 double slides, Meacher's camera with 3 double slides 8½ by 6½, studio camera with 2 slides, 8½ by 8½, studio tripod stands, studio accessories, balustrades, racks, headrest, swing curtains, &c., Dalmeyer's 3 B. lens, cabinet Poighlender lens 12 by 10, Ross rapid symmetrical lens, No. two and four Poighlender's Euryscop lens, No. 4 Poighlender's wide angle lens 12 by 10, Dalmeyer's wide angle lens, Dumgy's cabinet portrait lens, enlarging apparatus, 600 negatives, 10 by 8, of views and native characters of India, chest of drawers, pier tables, carpets, sofas, chairs, dressing tables with marble tops, washing tables, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Grant Buildings valuable and handsome teak and black wood French-polished substantial mate household furniture, cloth glass and crockery and plated ware, one first-rate ebony wood grand pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, rich table ornaments, one hand and foot Singer sewing machine, two and three light hanging lamps, one musical box, Persian and Brussels carpets, pictures, a large aviary with birds, sets of harness, a lot of books, plants, &c., &c., the property of A. W. SEABROOKE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHULESHWAR NEAR GOWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Moreshwar Narayen, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 18th day of September, 1894, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the west side of Bhuleshwar Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, forming part of the hereditaments and premises comprised in an indenture bearing date the 1st day of September, 1881, and made between the said Moreshwar Narayen of the one part and Jairam Naranji and others of the other part, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 15 to 1-, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 23, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the said Bhuleshwar Road, on or towards the west by the property of Shri Krishna Narayen, partly by the property of Dinanath Gangadas, and partly by the property of Laxmon Krishnaji, on or towards the north by the property of Jamnadas Ramji, and on or towards the south partly by the dwelling out of Lohunas and partly by the property of Ramdas Gungadas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th September, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

A collection of books treating on travels, history, and geography, a number of works of fiction by Mrs. Henry Wood, Rider Haggard, Charles Reade, Dumas, Sobers and Cornhill and Century Magazines, etc.

A quantity of real French perfumery of well-known J. Gerard Fils, such as scented triple cau-de-cologne, red, white lavender water, toilet powder, dentifrice, etc.

An invoice of glass fish bowls, flower jars, jugs, fruit stands, fruit plates, etc.

1 mahogany square piano by Schlotmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.

1 new folding harmonium.
1 cottage piano by Rose.
1 Colt's magazine rifle, 4 shots.
1 mahogany grand piano by Broadwood and Sons.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the concerned :—

1 gold half-hunting watch.
1 gold 5 minute-repeater watch.
1 diamond and gold brooch.
1 ladies' gold chain and 1 pearl.

On account of the concerned :—

30 hand and treadle sewing machines, with and without covers.

1 case musical boxes, 7, 9, 11 and 12 inches rollers, with Hindustani tunes.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Hirbenaiji Mooka Abdoolally and the subsequent purchaser Abdool Hossein Karimjee—

ex s. s. Bhundara.

8 K H and Co. 2134-9-13 cases Belgian polished plate glass 35 by 5, 4 by 6, 7 by 5, 8 by 5, and 12 by 9.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 handsome victoria as good as new.
1 second-hand English saddle.
1 new pneumatic tyred safety bicycle.
1 new Granville safety bicycle Dunlop tyre, 28 lbs., with latest improvements.
1 C-spring dog cart made to order, with removable canvas hood.

The property of Mr. A. White :—

1 grey Arab horse and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On FRIDAY, the 1st prosimo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alice Building, Hornby Row, Fort, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" office, the valuable and handsome French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, such as completed drawing-room suites, elegant chiffoniers, cabinets, marble topped table teapoys, dressing and wash hand tables, single and double almyras, iron bedsteads, glassware, crockery, Singer's straight sleeve, rubber-tyred tricycle, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., (where the kit has been removed for sale) the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as dining table, almyras, marble topped chest of drawers, dressing and washhand table, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, bedsteads, cabinets, square piano, etc., the property of Messrs. EZECIEL NISSAN and T. R. PORTE.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BABULA TANK ROAD, AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable land property, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy :—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 45, new No. 2263, old Survey No. 482, and new survey No. 1681, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon or on some part thereof, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 5540 (1), 5540 (2), 5540 (4), and 5540 (5), and Street Nos. 30, 31B, 30C, 31D, and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Babula Tank Road at Mazagon, out-side the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by the Mazagon Road and partly by property of Oodhowji Muljt and Girdhar Dharamsey, on or towards the west and north by the property of the late Nyngee Jeejeebhoy, and on or towards the south by the said Babula Tank Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Administrator-General.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

ANOTHER GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE TARDEO ROAD, OPPOSITE SUNKERSETT'S TEMPLE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, viz.—

All that piece of land admeasuring three hundred and forty-two square yards and eight inches or another square yard or thereabouts, with the ground-floor and four-storied building standing and being thereon or on some part thereof, being a portion of the property known as Anjirwagh comprised in and demised by a certain indenture of lease dated the 6th day of October, 1868, expressed to be made between Bai Saheb Luxmibai, widow of Vinayekrao Juggonnath Sankersett, deceased, of the one part, and Buttonjee Bhicajee Karanjawala of the other part, and situate on the east side of Tardeo Road, also called Sleater Road, in the Registration District and City of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other plots, under old Nos. 51, 55, 101, 126, 151, 307, 379, 388, new Nos. 1358, 1354, 1355, 1349, 1351, 1393, and 1395, old Survey Nos. 202, 202, 201, 203, and 207, and new Survey No. 703, and bounded on or towards the east by land formerly belonging to Manockjee Eduljee Contractor and now of Dossabhoy Billimoria, on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by property of Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, and on or towards the south by property formerly belonging to Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, afterwards to Shamji Akbai, and now to Mr. Burjorsah Muncoonl.

The above property is held for the residue of a term of 93 years, commencing from the 6th day of October, 1833, less the last day thereof, at the yearly rent and subject to the covenant and conditions in a certain indenture of sub-lease of the 4th day of May, 1891, confirmed. A copy of this indenture of sub-lease may be inspected by intending purchasers before the date of sale at the office of the Auctioneers, or on the premises, at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th September, 1897.

NOTICES.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of rupees 17-3-0 per share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ended 30th June last will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on the 11th September 1897, on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain DIVIDEND WARRANTS at Hubli, on and after MONDAY, the 4th October, 1897, on production of the Share Certificates to our Representative there.

P. CHRYSTAL AND CO., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1897.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, 65-67, New Markue's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1897, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ended on 30th June, 1897.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., as a Director of the Company.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election ; and
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THAKERSEY NARANJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 13th September, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 3,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

C. E. A.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

THE Honorary Secretary of the CIVIL ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION desires to inform the Members of the Association that VOTING upon the question of the reconstitution of the Association upon a larger and more professional basis.

In favour of his proposal for reconstitution the Honorary Secretary has obtained a majority of three-fourths of the Votes as compared with one-fourth against his proposal.

As he does not consider this majority to be large enough to warrant his carrying out his proposed reorganization scheme, and perhaps thereby causing a serious schism amongst the Members ; and as he undertook the Honorary Secretaryship in December last on the clear understanding that he was to attempt to reorganize the Association with a view to its conversion into an INDIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS," professional matters being brought into prominence and service matters taking a secondary place ; and as personally he fails to see the utility of keeping things going upon their present lines ; he has come to the following decision.

Unless before the 31st of October next, some apparently suitable Member of the Association comes forward with an offer to take things off his hand, he will make over all papers to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta, to be held at the disposal of the Council of the Association.

HON. SECY., Civil Engineers' Association, (Address) care of GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

RE THE VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company are now prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the said Company's Mill (including land, buildings, machinery, etc.) at Grant Road, as a going concern, or for the purchase of the land and buildings only, or for the purchase of the machinery or any part of such machinery.

The land is of foras freehold tenure and admeasures about 4368 square yards.

The Engine is compound surface condensing by Messrs. Douglas and Grant.

There are 2 Boilers 24' × 6', one of 120 lbs., and another of 100 lbs. pressure certificate.

Green's Patent Economiser.

One Quadruplex Acting Donkey Feed Pump.

The Milling Machinery is mainly from Mr. Henry Simon, of Manchester. The Mill is made perfectly automatic, according to his design by his own Millwright. The Machinery which is in good working order can operate on about 112 candies of wheat per day of 21 hours, and its output of flour and bran was a favourite in the Bombay Market and elsewhere.

Detailed particulars of the premises may be seen at their Office No. 65, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Offers should be in writing and made before the 15th day of October, 1897.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1897.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY, DINSHAW FURDOONJEE, Liquidators.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING)

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS AND INDIGENOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the AGENT at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1-p.m., Gun-fire, on TUESDAY the 12th October, 1897, for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE and COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS and INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1898, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the G. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 8 per cent of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel, or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE, Acting Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1897.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Wallers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syes, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	4	0
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.		

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS

PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 10,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES, FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.		Sum Assured payable in 20 years or at Death if previous.		Sum Assured payable in 15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	35	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	12
30	27	4	32	5	35	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	53	5	44	10	52	11	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	56	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realized thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Deposit Accounts may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, furnish strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits [illegible] on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY, Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water, 11-28. Low water, 5-14m., 5-28s.
Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament commences, Cooperage 4 p.m.
Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Markur's Building, 3 p.m.
Hindustan Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.
Lecture on "Sin, the Obstacle to Religion," by Lieut.-Col. Freeman, John Connon School, 6 p. m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Reception to Dr. Wallace, Town Hall, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer King Arthur left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola entered, and the steamer Dwarka left the dock on Saturday.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Nowratree Fair commences, to-day, at the Mahaluxmi Temple, and will continue for ten days.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—We are informed that H. H. the Gaekwar goes to Egypt by Saturday's mail with family to recruit their health.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture on "Sin, the Obstacle to Religion," will be delivered at 6 o'clock, this evening, at the John Connon School, by Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Wednesday next.

ARRIVAL OF THE NAWAB OF JANJIRA.—His Highness Sir Syid Siddick Ahmad Khan, the Nawab of Janjira, accompanied by a few followers, returned to Bombay from Poona on Friday, and is at present staying at Nesbit Lane.

A LARGE PARSEE HOTEL AT MATHERAN.—Arrangements are said to have been completed to start a new hotel at Matheran for Parsees on an extensive scale; and three bungalows have already been engaged for the purpose. Probably the new hotel will start in business from next month.

AN ADDRESS.—In celebration of the sixty-fourth anniversary of the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the founder of the Brahma Samaj, the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar will deliver an address in English, at the Prathana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, at 6 o'clock, this evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE PLAGUE AT GANDEVI.—Advices from Gandevi state that the plague is causing consternation among the inhabitants including the Parsees. Within the last few days six cases occurred in a Parsee family, three of which proved fatal, while the other three are causing much anxiety. The people have commenced to run away from the town.

RUGBY TOURNAMENT.—The following will represent the Rangers in the match against the Middlesex Regiment, this evening, at 5 o'clock, sharp. Players are requested to be on the ground by 4-45. Full Back—Jones; three-quarter backs—Kelly, C. Flower, Martin, and Smarden; half-backs—Spencer and Parrott; forwards—Good, Monahan, Brewin, Peters, W. Flower, Rodgers, Engel, and W. Booker.

RECEPTION.—A reception to welcome Dr. Jas. Wallace, the Anglo-Indian representative in England, will be held, to-night, at 8-30 sharp, in the Town Hall. Rev. Isaac Row will preside. Dr. Wallace will give an account of his doings in England, and explain the future mode of campaign. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dennis Osborne, Mr. M. T. Carroll, and others. All members of the community are cordially invited.

THE NEW PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL FOR INDIA.—We hear that Mr. Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, the Acting Persian Consul-General, has received a telegram from the Prime Minister at Teheran, informing him that his Imperial Majesty the Shah-en-Shah has been pleased to appoint his Excellency Kashef-es-Sultaneh, Consul-General for Persia in India, vice his Excellency Ghahtesham-os-Sultaneh, who left our shores in June last.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Dance	Medinval—Clendon.
Mazurka	Lucerne—Hume.
Reminiscences of Lawrence Kellr	Godfrey.
Song	Sunshine and Rain—Blumenthal.
Fantasia	Scotland's Pride—Godfrey.
Valse	Belle Amie—Meissler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUCCESSFUL TECHNICAL STUDENTS.—The following are sent to us as the results of the examinations held under the City and Guilds of London Institution rule at the Victoria Technical Institute on the 12th and 13th May last :—Sub-Carding and Spinning—Mr. Shapurjee B. Gazdar, Mr. V. A. Fernandez, Mr. P. A. Baptist, Mr. M. Baritto, Mr. J. S. Jasavala, and Mr. P. M. Mehta. Sub-Mechanical Engineer—Mr. R. D. Lakdawala. Sub-Electro Metallic—Mr. P. B. Thanawala. Sub-Electric Lighting—Mr. M. D. Darukhanawala (Honors G. Mr. B. M. Colah (Preliminary Grade), and Mr. D. A. Gair.

POLICE TRANSFERS.—In consequence of Inspector Holdway, of the Harbour Police having been appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, at Dhulia, in place of Superintendent Brewin, the following further transfers have been made amongst the officers of the Bombay Police Force :—Inspector George, of the Esplanade section, to the Harbour Police in charge; Inspector Gannon, from the Bazaar Gate section, to Esplanade section; Inspector Montague, from Dongree, to Bazaar Gate; Inspector Wratter, from Mandvie to Dongree; and Constable Jones from A Division to Dongree (B Division).

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL IN THE SHIP'S HOLD.—On Friday evening, a number of labourers employed on board the steamship Henzeda, lying in the harbour, were passing No. 2 hatch, when they heard a slight noise, and on looking down saw a man lying at the bottom. On being brought out of the hold, he was found to be one of the labourers, named Dada Ramjan, aged about twenty-three years. He was unconscious, having been stunned by the fall, and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained. The man, it appears, had fallen from the 'tween decks into the hold unobserved, a distance of about seventeen feet.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes :—On Wednesday night, at about 10th o'clock, a tremendous thunderstorm occurred here. The distant rumbling accompanied with flashes of vivid lightning was terrific. Rain descended in torrents after the storm abated. Such a storm was not witnessed for many years by the inhabitants here. A man and some cattle are said to have been struck with lightning at Chitra, a village seven miles from Kefe.—The four members of the golden gang who had swindled a packet of pearls, valued at Rs. 3,050, of a pearl merchant here, have been arrested by the Bhavnagar police. The pearls have been identified by the jeweller.

NATIVE THEATRICAL COMPANIES.—We learn that Mr. Ballivalla's well-known Theatrical Company, which had been performing last at Penang, has proceeded to Rangoon, where it will commence its performances from the beginning of next month. The two principal Parsee theatrical companies, Mr. Ballivalla's and Mr. Appoo's, which left Bombay on account of the plague last year, have since been performing in different parts of the country, where they have been reaping golden harvests. Another local theatrical company, known as Mr. Mahomed Alli's, has been taking full opportunity of the absence of its rivals and making hay while the sun shines.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ladu Govind, a gun-repairer, was charged at the instance of Inspector Roberts with causing the death of a Hindu boy, named Sipia Gannoo. The circumstances under which the child was shot and wounded have already been explained in these columns. The accused lived at Fanaswady, on the fourth floor of a house, and being a gun-repairer, was testing a walking-stick gun, which belonged to the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, and which he had brought home for repairs. He put in a cartridge which accidentally went off, and the child was shot, wounded and killed. The matter stands adjourned.

FATAL RESULT OF INTOXICATION.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Bhickoo Poonaji, aged sixty years, a bricklayer, having no fixed place of residence. Deceased had been an habitual drunkard and spent all his earnings in liquor. About 10 o'clock, on the night of the 10th instant, he was staggering along Bapoo Khote Street, under the influence of liquor, when he fell down, sustaining contused wounds on his face and head and injuring his spine. He was taken by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that the man's lower extremities had been paralysed and he was unable to sit up. He grew worse and died on Friday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PETTY OFFENCES.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Tookaram Succaram, a Hindu, was prosecuted by Superintendent Nolan, on two separate charges, one of theft of a set of silver buttons with chain attached, valued at Rs. 4, the property of Shivram Harri, a mill hand residing at 6th Lane, Kamatipura the other charge being a criminal breach of trust in respect of a brass lota, worth one rupee, belonging to Bala Pillaji, a municipal servant, residing at 9th Lane, Kamatipura. It appears that on the night of the 21st instant the accused, while on a visit to a woman, residing in the same chawl in which the second complainant Bala lived, obtained from the latter the loan of a lota, promising to return it in a short time. He did not act up to his promise, and pledged the vessel with a Marwaree for a few annas. On the following morning complainant met the accused at the Two Tanks and handed him over to the police. The lota was recovered from the Marwaree, and in course of the inquiry the accused pointed out another Marwaree from whom the set of silver buttons was recovered. The latter property was identified by the first complainant as his own, stating that it was stolen from his room about a month ago. The accused pleading guilty to both the charges was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING HURT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Good charged James Munroe, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing hurt to Mrs. Eliza Bramer, in that the accused kicked her, fracturing her left arm. The accused and prosecutrix had been for some time past on intimate terms and resided together on Foras Road. About 2 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, complainant, in company of the accused, went to Mrs. Roach's house for tiffin. At this time some altercation ensued between the parties, as the accused wanted to take an accordion away from the house. The complainant prevented him from doing so, whereupon the latter turned round, struck her on the face, and having slapped her twice or thrice, started kicking her. The complainant stated that when she stooped down to avoid blows, accused kicked her on her left arm, fracturing it. The prosecutrix wanted to go to a hospital to have her fractured arm dressed, but he would not let her go. The accused subsequently accompanied her to the hospital, where he informed the house surgeon that the fracture had been caused by an accidental fall. The accused stated that he was asked by the complainant to quit the house. He was willing to do so, and wanted to take his property away with him. The complainant would not allow him to take away anything, and began to tear his shirt, and as he could not get himself freed from her hold, he kicked about and accidentally hurt her arm. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 50 with an alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BRITISH SOLDIERS KNOCKED DOWN BY A HACK GHARRY.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Roberts charged Govindji Mowji, a Hindu, with rash and negligent driving and causing hurt to two British soldiers and a townsman on the night of the 23rd instant. The complaint was that accused was driving his vehicle at a great speed from Mandvie, and urging on the animal ran over Privates Osborne and German, of the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, at Shaik Memon Street, and Succaram Govind, a Hindu boy, near the Crawford Markets. The accused in his defence stated that he was driving along Shaik Memon Street towards the markets, and noticing some lamps on the left side of the road he kept to the right. The road had been dug up on the left, where there was a trench. On driving further he saw one British soldier lying on the road and two sitting near him. He called out, but the soldiers would not move. When his carriage was just passing them two of the soldiers struck him on the hand and on the face. This knocked down his turban, and in the confusion he dropped the reins. The horse, thus left to his will, bolted. Nearing the tram rails the carriage was upset, and all the occupants fell down and got hurt. On the evidence before the court his Worship found that accused could have kept to the left when he was driving on the wrong side, and that he drove the carriage recklessly against the soldiers, who were knocked down and hurt. Accused then kept on the speed and drove as fast as he could, knocking over a boy. The horse tripped on the tram-line, and the carriage was upset. Accused was fined Rs. 100, out of which amount Rs. 325 were awarded to Private Osborne, Rs. 15 to Private German, and Rs. 5 to Succaram Govind.

FATAL RESULT OF LEAVING HOSPITAL TOO SOON.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Kassee, a Hindu mendicant woman, aged twenty-five years, having no fixed place of residence. On the 25th ultimo deceased was attacked with cholera, and was removed by the police to the Arthur Road Hospital. She was admitted as an in-door patient, and a stimulant was given to her on the same day hypodermically on the right arm. This was continued for seven days, and she was cured of the cholera, and was discharged from the hospital on the 13th instant, as she insisted on leaving it. The hospital authority wanted to detain her in the hospital until the wounds on the arm caused by the hypodermic needle had completely healed, but the woman refused to stay and left. As a result of this rashness, the ulcer, which had formed on the punctured part of the arm, became unhealthy and symptoms of tetanus developed in a few days after she had left the hospital. Consequently she was conveyed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where an operation was performed, but with no satisfactory result. She gradually became worse, and died on Friday night. The house surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to tetanus following the ulcer on the arm. It was stated that almost all the patients in the Arthur Road Hospital, suffering from cholera, who had been injected hypodermically, suffered from ulcers on the punctured parts, but in every case, except the present one, the ulcers had healed up and no deaths occurred from them. The jury brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus due to the ulcer on the right arm, which had been caused by hypodermic injection given while she was suffering from cholera at the Arthur Road Hospital, and which, owing to her having left the Hospital before it had healed had become unhealthy.

A NEW PARSEE CIVILIAN.

A UNIQUE ACADEMIC CAREER.

A PRIVATE telegram, from London, received in Bombay, on Saturday, announced the success of Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Kaikhosru Patuck at the Competitive examination for the I. C. S., held in London in August last. Mr. Patuck has fulfilled the highest expectations that were formed of him two years back when he proceeded to England to compete for the Civil Service. He had a singularly successful college career in Bombay, and he has had an equally brilliant career in England, and he has a unique record behind him. He is the only Master of Arts of the Bombay University who has been enabled to compete for the highest examination in the world, he having received his degree of M.A. when he was yet in his teens. He received his primary education in the Proprietary High School, which he entered in the year 1882. In the year 1889, at the age of fourteen, he passed his Matriculation examination, standing high in rank. He entered the Elphinstone College, and soon attracted the attention of his professors by his superior abilities and power to at once grasp the subjects taught. In 1890 he passed the Previous examination, and carried off the Gibb's prize for efficiency in natural science. The following year he successfully went through the first B. A. examination, and the next year saw him B. A., with honours in the first class, securing the "Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship," and the "Sir James Fergusson scholarship." Whilst at the college he obtained the "West" and the "Clare" scholarships. He graduated in the year 1893, when he was only eighteen, and was at once appointed a Dukshina Fellow of the Elphinstone College. He simultaneously passed the first LL.B. examination under the new rules, and while he was acting as a Fellow he prosecuted his studies for the degree of M.A., which he obtained in 1894, having chosen mathematics for his voluntary subject. In this last examination he was placed in the second class. Mr. Patuck was thus successful in every examination at the very first attempt. Besides attending the college he simultaneously kept terms at the Mulla Pheroze Madressa, and completed his course of Zend Avesta, or the sacred language of Zoroaster for the religious teachings of his followers. Having had such a unique academic career, Mr. Patuck, who belongs to a very old and respectable Parsee family, proceeded to England in September 1895 along with his talented brother, Mr. Kaikhosru, who was also a Bachelor of Arts of our University, and who had passed the Engineering examination of the Rorki College with highest merit, carrying off the first five prizes, and standing first in order of rank and merit. He joined the St. John's College at Cambridge, where he was elected a "foundation scholar." In July last, he won the "Ousely scholarship" of £50 tenable for two years for proficiency in Persian, and now we have great pleasure in congratulating the young man on his success in the examination for the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Patuck will now have a wide field before him in the Government Service, to display his abilities and we doubt not that he will prove himself worthy of the distinctions he has achieved.

STURDY FARMER: "Wan'ter marry my darter, eh? Wall, what hev ye gotter support her with?" Impecunious Youth: "I admit, Sir, that I am meagrely supplied with this world's goods; but think of my family connections! We have one of the finest genealogical trees in the country." "Huh! Won't keep a family in firewood more'n three weeks."

A SUCCESSFUL American who has just returned from Klondike says: "Why, it costs a dollar to get shaved up there. I went into that country four years ago and got clear out of the track of civilisation. You can imagine what I looked like when I got back to Dawson City. The first place I hunted up was a barber's shop. I had a healthy beard on my face, and was glad to get shaved. As I went out I saw the barbers carefully gather up the beard, and I learned next day that they had refined the hair and secured about 13dol. worth of fine gold dust. You see, it blows through the air up there, and—say, it's time to have a drink."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

APROPOS of recent remarks regarding the reconstruction of discarded rifles, the Lahore paper says :—It is mentioned in the Punjab Police Report of 1896, that last December a man was arrested having in his possession 3 Martini-Henry rifles and one M. H. Carbine with Government marks on them. The weapons were sent to the Rawalpindi Arsenal, and it was found that they had been made up partly from pieces of unserviceable component parts and partly of pieces of iron and steel welded together. According to this Report there were stolen in the Punjab last year and not recovered four Lee-Metford rifles, four Martini-Henry rifles, four Martini-Henry carbines, and one snidar carbine. There are three ascertained markets for the sale of stolen arms. Arms stolen from down country are generally stolen by Ut Khels of the Lughman valley; they are smuggled by them across the frontier into the Jallalabad district and there sold to the Khana of Lalpura, Gordah, and Nawagai. Those stolen from Edwardesabad, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan find their way into the Waziri, Gilzai and Thaken countries; and those from Cherat are almost invariably sent to the Adam Khel Afridi country, and from there, if not sold to the local Maliks, are forwarded to Tirah. It is to be hoped some few of these stolen weapons will be recovered within the next few weeks.

A VERY young State prisoner is to be found in Chingleput reformatory. He is a Moplah youth, aged 12, and his offence insurrection against the Government; for this child formed one of the gang that was shot down in the Manjeri temple last year. In the same reformatory is another Moplah who was concerned in a previous outbreak and was wounded in a mad charge made by the fanatics on a company of the Dorsetshire Regiment. There are nearly always boys to be found among the Moplah rioters. A good many years ago one of these outbreaks was entirely due to a man of 60 and a boy of 15. It was only suppressed when the two were shot down charging fifty native troops.

THE plans and estimates of the railway proposed to be constructed from Pondicherry to Cuddalore are now before the French Government for final sanction.

THEIR Lordships the Chief Justice of Madras and Mr. Justice Benson were engaged the whole of Friday morning in hearing an application made by Messrs. Branson and Branson on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit against Mr. Eales and Commercial Bank of India, Limited. Mr. Branson contended that the affidavit filed by Mr. F. D. Stranack, acting Secretary of the Commercial Bank, disclosing the list of documents and papers in his possession relating to the subject matter of the suit, was insufficient in that it did not sufficiently identify certain documents mentioned in the affidavit of Mr. Stranack. Mr. Norton and Mr. R. F. Grant (instructed by Messrs. Barclay, Morgan, and Orr) for the Bank, opposed the application and maintained that the documents referred to by the plaintiff were sufficiently identified by the description given in the affidavit. Their Lordships, who were not satisfied as to the sufficiency of identification, directed the affidavit to be amended, and also the filing of a separate affidavit by Mr. R. G. Orr, the President of the Bank, in regard to certain letters and telegrams.

COLONEL GREY, C.S., late Commissioner of Delhi, succeeds Colonel Robertson, as President of the Simla Municipality, when the latter retires next month. The retirement of Colonel Robertson has occasioned widespread regret. It may also lead to other changes.

THE Government of India have, we hear, recommended to the Secretary of State, that the appointment of Second Deputy Secretary in the Military Department should carry the rank of Colonel when the officer selected possesses on appointment four years' full pay service as Lieutenant-Colonel.

A MR. DONALD N. REID writes, in the *Saturday Review*, a diatribe on what he terms the cockney trader type of Anglo-Indian, beyond whose limited comprehension, he tells us, are the treasures of the atmosphere, the waters and the soil of India. The funny part of the article is that in order to drive home his point, the writer convicts himself of possessing the very limited comprehension which he derides. "Instead of wasting money on railways, why should not India," he asks, "provide a fleet of fast colliers to be used for the Navy in time of war? These colliers would bring English coal of suitable quality for smelting purposes to the Madras Coast, and Chanda, the great iron ore district, could easily be reached by means of the Godaveri river, if it were opened by country boat navigation all the year round." Mr. Reid is apparently quite ignorant of the famous Salem iron ores; he is also unaware that when the East Coast Railway, on which just now money is being "wasted," is completed from Bezwada to Madras, this the most famous iron field in India will be brought into direct communication with the Singareni coal mines. He is also ignorant that the course he proposes could only be pursued at a dead pecuniary loss to the country. Mr. Reid, before he starts sketching another caricature, ought to be careful it is not himself he is holding up to contempt.

THE latest official report relative to the construction of the Bezwada-Madras line, 256 miles in length, is as follows. The earthwork is practically completed. The second largest bridge on the railway, that over the Enore Creek, is now ready for traffic. The largest bridge is on the Gudur-Nellore section, being 111 spans of 40 feet each. Plate-laying was commenced from Bezwada southwards and Nellore northwards in February last, and had it been possible to obtain permanent way sleepers a through temporary line could have been obtained from Bezwada to Enore by the end of July last. The date of the completion of the line entirely depends on the supply of sleepers which have been contracted for with the Bombay-Burma Timber Trading Company. The sanction of the Government of India to run an engine over the Enore bridge is being awaited.

THE proposal to modify the Royal Warrant in order to allow Lieutenant-Colonels in the position of second-in-command of native regiments to qualify for promotion to the brevet rank of Colonel, has now been dropped.

THE name of Captain G. H. Loch, 1-3rd Gurkhas, Commandant, North Lushai Hills Military Police Battalion, is mentioned in connection with the Distinguished Service Order. He has done very good work in his present appointment, in which he lately received an extension up to the 20th July 1898. He obtained a medal in the Afghanistan affair of 1880, took part in the Zhob Valley expedition, North-Western Frontier of India in 1884, and was awarded with two clasps for his gallant conduct in the Burma war of 1886. He has been in his present appointment since November 1891.

THERE is no reasonable doubt (says a "Standard" correspondent) that Nancy will soon be added to the list of fortified position on France's eastern frontier.

THE "Frankfurter Zeitung" learns that Germany has acquired the Chinese port of Tang-Young-Kow, near Foochow, for the establishment of a coaling station.

A CONGRESS of doctors interested in the treatment of leprosy to be held in Berlin next month promises (says a "Daily Chronicle" telegram) to be a great success. Amongst the countries which have already signified their intention to send specialists are England, France, Roumania, Russia, Belgium, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

BEFORE leaving England on his return to Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is said to have expressed both to Mr. Chamberlain and one of the higher officials at Court the hope that either the Prince and Princess of Wales or the Duke and Duchess of York might see their way to visit the Dominion at an early date. Sir Wilfrid was told, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" understands, that while it was unlikely that the Prince and Princess could be persuaded to undertake such a long journey, there was every reason to suppose that the visit then about to be made of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland would be followed by visits to the Canadian Dominion and other distant parts of the Empire.

THE LEMESURIER SEPARATION CASE.

PETITION OF APPEAL BY THE DEFENDANT.

MR. C. J. R. LEMESURIER, by his Proctor, Mr. F. A. Tisseverasinghe, has filed the following petition of appeal against the judgment of the Acting District Judge of Colombo granting the plaintiff, Mrs. Le-Mesurier, a separation *a mensa et thoro*:—

(1) That the appellant was sued in this case by the plaintiff for a judicial separation on the ground that the appellant had committed adultery with one Alice Rivett-Carnac.

(2) That the appellant pleaded that as a person professing the Mahomedan faith he had contracted a valid marriage with the said Alice Rivett-Carnac on the 15th day of October, 1895, and that he had lived with her since as man and wife, and that the said intercourse was lawful under the laws of Ceylon, and that therefore he had not committed adultery, and that therefore the respondent was not entitled to the relief prayed for.

(3) That the learned District Judge after framing issues and hearing evidence decided on the 8th day of September, 1897, that the plaintiff was entitled to separation *a mensa et thoro*. From this decision the appellant begs leave to appeal for the following among other grounds that may be urged by counsel at the hearing of the appeal :—(1) that the learned District Judge was not justified in holding that the conversion of the appellant to the Mahomedan faith was not a *bona fide* one. Until the trial the respondent had not by way of replication or otherwise notified to the appellant that his *bona fides* in respect of his profession of the Mahomedan faith would be questioned. Although taken by surprise the appellant submits that he has satisfactorily shown that he was not acting dishonestly in changing his religion, and that he has been received as a *bona fide* Mahomedan by at least one of the prominent members of the faith in Ceylon. (2) The contention of the appellant before the District Judge on his right to a plurality of wives was based on the Ordinance No. 5 of 1852 extending the Code of 1806 to all Mahomedans in the island. The learned District Judge in dealing with this part of the case has omitted to refer to the one Ordinance to which special reference had been made, so that his finding as to the scope of the said Codes is not of much value. (3) That the learned District Judge in applying the authorities cited by him has apparently forgotten that he was a Judge trying this case in a court of law in Ceylon, and that he had to determine the question of law raised to the laws of Ceylon. The argument adduced on behalf of the appellant was that according to the laws of Ceylon his second marriage was a lawful one, and with this point the learned District Judge has hardly dealt. The cases relied on by the learned judge refer exclusively to pronouncements of English courts of law on the validity of marriages effected out of England. The very instance given by the learned District Judge, viz., a marriage with a deceased wife's sister, emphasises the distinction between English and Ceylon laws, inasmuch as such marriages are legal in Ceylon. The appellant submits that the learned judge has misapprehended the position put forward on his behalf, and has failed to distinguish between the cases of a court adjudicating on the validity of a marriage performed within its jurisdiction, and of a marriage performed in a foreign country.

(4) The learned judge has laid down that in applying the Mahomedan law in the case of Mahomedan aliens—"Our Courts do not apply to them, the positive law of our special Code. They only apply the general principles of the personal law of their own countries, which they carry them wherever they go, and which this *jus gentium* or comity of nations all foreign countries are bound to recognize." To apply this finding by the learned judge he in effect holds that an unmarried Mahomedan from Ceylon going to England will be permitted to marry in England four wives—a proposition which cannot be accepted by the law of nations.

(5) That the case put forward by the appellant is that the Code of 1806 has been extended by Ordinance No. 5 of 1852 to all Mahomedans in the island, that other Ordinances in excluding Mahomedans from their operation refer to them "as persons professing the Mahomedan faith," merely showing the meaning that the Legislature attached to the word Mahomedan; that in the case reported in the 9th volume of the Supreme Court Circular, page 11 (the Queen *vs.* Obeyasekera), it was fairly conceded by this Hon. Court that a Sinhalese man adopting the Mahomedan faith will be entitled in law to have more than one wife at the same time, that this reading of the said judgment is correct, the appellant fails to see how his case can be distinguished.

Wherefore, the appellant humbly prays that the said order of the learned District Judge may be set aside, and that plaintiff's action may be dismissed with costs, and for such further and other relief as to your Lordships' Hon. Court shall seem meet.—*Times of Ceylon.*

THE PROPOSED NEW ROYAL COAT OF ARMS.

As regards the proposal to alter the arms of the Royal Family of England so as to represent the Colonial empire, is there any precedent, or failing precedent, any valid reason for turning the historic arms of Great Britain and Ireland into those of a modern polyarchy? Queen Victoria bears the leopards of England as heiress to the monarchy of England, the lion of Scotland as heiress to that of Scotland, and the harp of Brian Borhuinhe to denote her inheritance to Ireland. But assuming to be Royal Arms is effected by the monarch inheriting the dominions of Canada, Australasia, or India. Either the people of these territories are British subjects or they are aliens. Of course they are not aliens; why in the world, then, should they be made to appear so, by conferring on one colony the right to bear a nugget couched under a cocoanut palm, or a missionary *passant gardant*, holding in his sinister hand a hymn-book, and with his dexter pointing a moral, all proper? It could be done, of course, but who would benefit, except the busy-bodies? Every British subject claims a title in the royal standard. His pride in it—the emotion of patriotism which fits well known quarterings, with their wealth of historic association, inspire—would not be enhanced by the invention of some modern and wholly incongruous device to indicate the exact topography and extent of the empire.—From "Heraldry in Practical Politics," by the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., in *Blackwood's Magazine* for September.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.)

After the Contested Chamber Work.

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

508,95—Payne G and S—Gomtibai *vs* Jukisoondas Gungadas Vizbhoocandas—Little and Co.

Testamentary Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

21,93—Chhotu M and M—Ghelabhoi Amaram *vs* Nanabhai—K J Mantri—Part heard.

15,97—Brown and M—Bai Lukhi widow *vs* Bai Hari-Thakurdas—D and C.

10,97—Pestonjee R and K—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others *vs* Navazbai—Smitham B and N.

23,96—Mansuklal D and J—L and G R Carmac, Administrator General *vs* Lakhmidas Damodar—Dikshit and D.

1,97—Dikshit and D—Lakhmidas Damoder *vs* hunvahu widow—Mansukal D and J.

2,96—Bhaishunker and K—Shivshunker Ramchander *vs* Ramshunker Otamram—M N Saklatwalla.

17,97—Edgelow and G—Alshabai widow *vs* Hajee Essack Hajee Ayub—K D Shroff.

8,97—Bhaishunker and K—Parmanandas Tribhowandas *vs* Tribhowandas Jadhowjee—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For Consent Decree.

389,96—Craigie L and O—C A Turner and others *vs* Hassumbhoy Visram and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

20,97—K D Shroff (for pauper)—Kondaji Gainoba *vs* Purshotam Chapse)—Mulji and R—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

1,97—Brown and M—Messrs Nelson Donkin and Co and another *vs* The s s Gorsedd and others—Craigie L and D.

186,97—Crawford B and Co—Robert Hotz and another *vs* Latchman Rao Raja Rai Rayan Bahadoor Dikshit and D.

292,97—Craigie L and O—Societe General Mercantile *vs* J Stanley Smith and another—Smitham B and N.

320,97—Dashabai Govand Dashrai *vs* Damodar Jugonnath and another—Muljee and R.

321,97—Jehangir and S—Bai Hali Mabai and another *vs* Ibrahim tin Baloo Miya Ranveikor and others—Sorabjee and J.

326,97—Payne G and S—Moosa Aajee Joosub *vs* Hajee Sha Mahomed Hajee Ali—Bicknell M and M.

327,97—In person—Veera Doodia *vs* Sir Edward Ezera Aldoola Sassoon and others—Brown and M.

332,97—Little and Co—Ismail Hajee Ibrahim Jeeneya *vs* Esmail Ibrahimjee and others—Khunderao and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

81,97—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdula Hoosein *vs* Gulabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir H and D.

143,97—Muljee and R—Ladkibai *vs* Hemchand and others—Wadia and G.

228,95—M H Khan—Johra Bibi and others *vs* Hoormut Begum and others—F J Pavri—Hiralal M and M.

263,96—Chalk W and S—Dadoba Jugonath *vs* Dewjee Sheewan—Nanu and H.

139,95—Bhaishanker and K—Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Mahomed and another *vs* Multani Govindram Gudhardas—Ardeshir H and D.

205,95—Tyabjee B and Co—Ruttanbai binte Karimbhai *vs* Yaljee Karimbhai and others—Brown and M, M H Khan, and Thakurdas D and C.

2,97—Thakurdas D and C—Khimjee Jairam Narranjee *vs* Moorarjee Jaiam Narronjee and others—Little and Co.

390,96—Edgelow and G—Rughunathjee Tarachand *vs* Muljee Damodar—Little and Co.

590,94—Wadia and G—Luis Pitman Russell *vs* Dossibai—Ardeshir H and D.

570,85—Payne G and S—Narrondas Chapsi *vs* Liladhar Purshotum—Madhowjee V.

70,96—Madhavjee otter Liladhar Purshotum *vs* Narrondas Chapsi—Payne G and S.

117,97—Thakurdas D and C—Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy *vs* Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.

100,97—Shamrao P (for pauper)—Azimbuksh Naikin *vs* Faizambuksh Naikin—Edgelow and G.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity of Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·814	SE	2	100·6	81·6	73	...	15·53	—0·99
Sirsa	29·783	SE	3	97·3	78·1	73	...	12·97	+0·54
Delhi	29·785	SE	5	98·2	79·1	81	...	19·71	—0·11
Agra	29·778	NE	6	98·5	79·9	85	...	32·77	+6·97
Cawnpore	29·780	E	4	99·3	77·8	83	0·51	28·24	...
Allahabad	29·787	SSE	12	92·6	79·3	76	...	40·16	+3·71
Jhansi	29·757	E	2	94·1	73·2	87	...	24·99	—11·69
Jacobabad	29·807	S	6	102·5	77·6	75	...	4·90	+1·37
Karachi	29·776	NNE	12	95·3	72·4	81	0·24	11·89	+5·72
Jeypore	29·791	NE	3	96·6	77·4	79	...	15·98	—11·95
Ajmere	29·779	NE	1	91·4	74·6	78	...	21·89	+2·05
Deesa	29·728	NNW	6	93·7	76·5	80	...	19·90	—5·92
Ahmedabad	29·724	NNW	2	90·2	78·1	89	...	29·89	...
Bhuj	29·748	NNE	9	88·4	74·4	93	0·03	12·19	+1·23
Rajkot	29·742	Calm	2	91·4	75·2	91	0·11	28·27	+1·03
Ghadechi	29·727	SW	4	91·4	77·3	83	...	17·38	...
Veraval	29·707	SE	6	85·6	79·3	93	...	18·23	...
Veerumgam	29·754	NE	2	91·8	78·6	70	...	27·70	—2·02
Indore	29·735	NE	2	88·2	69·6	93	2·02	28·94	—1·77
Saugor	29·701	NE	5	86·8	73·4	93	0·14	38·63	—4·02
Jubulpore	29·691	SE	2	85·9	73·6	91	1·13	46·48	—7·17
Hoshangabad	29·711	Calm	1	88·3	74·2	95	0·07	48·31	—2·33
Khandwa	29·733	Calm	1	92·2	75·1	93	...	24·39	—3·33
Nagpur	29·752	SSW	7	89·3	75·1	95	0·35	35·33	—7·56
Amraoti	29·774	SSW	3	89·2	73·3	99

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2. Song Comic.....Marguerite .....
Petty Officer J. JENKINS, R. N.
3. Clarionet Solo...Concert Aria for Clario-net.....Bergsone.
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Mr. NICHOLSON.
7. Stepdance .....Jack Robson, A.B.R.N. .....
8. Song.....Ora pro Nobis .....Piccolomini.
Mrs. HOJEL.
9. Recitation .....Mr. Barker's Picture...Millais.
Capt. FLEET, R. N.
10. Topical Song ..Pte. Valentine, R.M.L.I. .....

PART II.

THE BURGLAR AND THE JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Gyves.....Mr. H. E. Stoddon, A. M. S.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25.

THE price of Consols in London was unchanged yesterday at 111¼; and that of Indian Sterling Loan at 117¼. About £200 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England—making nearly a million taken from the beginning of the week. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The rate for Bar Silver remained at 26 5-8d. per oz., and in New York, also, the metal was unchanged in value, at 56 3-4 cents per oz; but with demand Exchange on London a cent higher, at 4·85 dollars. 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged in London on India at 30 days' sight was still 1s. 3 15-32d. per rupee. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of £110,000 in Silver, and £120,000 in Gold to Bombay; £20,000 in Silver, £50,000 in Gold to Calcutta, and £22,000 in Silver to Hongkong. Paris quotations were unchanged at 103 1-4 for Rentes, and fcs. 25·20 for Exchange on London.

To-day, the English and French Funds are unaltered, but the market rates of discount in London have been put down 1-8 per cent., both for short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Paper, say to 2 1-8 and 2 5-8 per cent., respectively; the Bank of England rate being now 2½ per cent., to which it was advanced on Thursday. The price of Bar Silver in London has declined 1-4d. to 26 3-8d. per oz., but in New York, quotations for the metal and Exchange on London come unaltered 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper is 1-16th per cent. lower at £62 11-16. The Banks' buying rate on India is unaltered.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 34 1-2s. per 492 lbs, c.i.f., sellers, via the Canal, April-May shipment to Hull.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed is quoted to-day at 43 3-4s. per 416 lbs., sellers, via the Canal, September and October shipment, to Havre, tone of the market dull.

A decline of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 31-32d. per lb., but Futures were unchanged in all positions. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales were 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The total Imports were 1,000 bales.

The tone of the Manchester market was quiet yesterday, 38in. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, and 38in. 8 1-4lbs. fair makes, having been quoted at 4s. and 4s. 7 1-2d. per piece, respectively; 37in. 20lbs. Jacconets, at 1s. 10 3-4d.; 42 in. 20lbs. Mulls, at 2s. 1d.; and 40s. Mule Twist at 7d. per lb. Braziers' Copper was quoted in London at £57 10s. per ton; and Yellow Metal at 51.

There has been another drop of 1-32d. in the price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool to-day, say to 3 15-16d., and Arrivals are 1-16th lower, other descriptions being unchanged excepting Egyptian Fair Brown which is 1-16th lower at 4¼d. per lb. The market closed quiet; Surats easier, and Arrivals quiet. Sales 6,000 bales, including 300 East Indians; Imports 3,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid. Uplands Cotton remained at 6 3-4 cents per lb.; and Futures were unaltered in both positions, at 6·45 cents and 6·58 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 32,000 bales. To-day, again, there has been no change in the spot price; but Futures have declined 9 points for December, at 6·36 cents, and 10 points for March, at 6·48 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 38,000. The quantity in sight yesterday was 760,000 bales, against 440,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

In pressence of the advices from the governing markets for Cotton, our local market for the staple has been very dull to-day, no business worth mentioning having been reported, and the only enquiry having been for old stuff by the mills. New Crop Cotton is dull and quite neglected, Broach being quoted at Rs. 186 for March, and Bengals at Rs. 146 for January delivery.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are dull and nominally unchanged in value, and we hear of no important business passing for export.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	200 bales.
Wheat	1,307 cwts.
Linseed	391 "
Castorseed	1,428 "
Rice.....	24,350 "

FREIGHTS remain firm in tone; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened apparently steady at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but speculators coming into the market as nominal buyers, rates receded 1-32d., at which the enquiry ceased. Three months' sight Bills were, meantime, placed at 1s. 3 13-16d.; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3 21-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 21-32d.	"
" 3 mns' sight	1s. 3 23-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Francs "	193¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day and rates for 3½ per Cents have ruled at 96½ both for Money and Account, Threes having been called 91 nominal.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in prices to-day, which show on the whole an upward tendency.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cents. Consols.....	111½
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-4
Bar Silver	26 5-8

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	51,000	bales.
" " Surats	700	"
" Imports of cotton	15,000	"
" " Surats.....	*Nil*	
" Stock of cotton	340,000	"
" " Surats.....	17,000	"

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Branksome Hall s—250 cwts coir yarn, Jeraj Laljee; 43 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 70 bales wool, Mohdina Laljee; 1,224 cwts linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Company.
Persia s—32 bales wool, 34 bales goat hair, M Shapoorjee and Co; 59 bales wool, A M Latiff; 30 bales wool, Kika Khooshal; 33 cwts coir yarn, Jeraj Laljee.

FOR LONDON.
Shannon s—4 cwts ivory, E Passaya and Co.
Oriental s—8 cwts Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 57 bales skins, H M Abba.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Persia s—1,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, 2,009 cwts rapeseed, and 15 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.
Courland s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co; 2,031 cwts rapeseed, Sewjee Pacho.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Balmoral s—7,993 cwts poppyseed, and 9,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,003 cwts rapeseed, D Nanjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Imperatrix s—1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
Hiroshima Maru s—100 bales twist, S E Sassoon, 164 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, S J David and Co; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 69 bales twist, S Dossabhay and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—100 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 55 cwt hysobole, Abdoola Mowjee; 21 cwt 1 condiment, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—25 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 7 bales twist, S J David and Co; 25 bales piece goods David Sassoon and Co.
Hiroshima Maru s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Hiroshima Maru s—170 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 23th September 1897.

1. There will be drill daily at the Riding School, at 7 a.m.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Thursday, 30th instant, from 6 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

NOW READY.

In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANAND-RAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

JENKINS—Aug 31, at 17, Upper Belgrave-road, Clifton, the wife of J. L. Jenkins, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.
HART—Aug 25, at 2, Calsbrook Villas, Blackheath, the wife of George Sankey Hart, Indian Forest Department, of a daughter.
HOPKINS—Sept 3, at 151, Shooters Hill road, Blackheath, S E, the wife of Captain Hopkins, D A A G, Lahore District, India of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—DUNAWAY—Sept 1, at St Barnabass' Kensington Charles Ashmore, eldest son of Major General Charles Baker, Pasha, V C, to Edith Maude, only daughter of the late James John Dunaway, Esq.
BAKER—HILL—Sept 2 at S Stephen's, Ealing, Ernest Arthur, fourth son of the late Thomas Baker, of Wallcroft, Durdham Park, Bristol, to Ethel Constance Martin, daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Richard Barton Hill, 1st Bengal Cavalry.
BURSFALL—ADLEY—Sept 7, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Frederic William Burstall, M A, Professor of Engineering, Mason College, Birmingham, to Lilian Maud, only child of Surgeon General W. H. Adley, H.M.I.M.S., Retired of Cleddy Lodge, Have fordwest.
MANNING—COLES—September 1, at the Priory Church, Malvern, Thomas Davys Manning, M.B., B.S., of Hoddesdon, Herts, son of the late Thomas Davys, Manning, Esq., of Yeovil, to May, only daughter of the late Colonel C. H. Coles, Bombay Staff Corps (6th Bn. L.I. and stepdaughter of Mrs. C. H. Coles, of Lestonville, Malvern.
STEWART—ADDINGTON—August 26, at Salcombe-Regis, Sidmouth, James Marshall Stewart, Captain 5th Gurkhas, youngest son of the late Alexander Stewart, Member of Council, Trinidad, and grandson of the late Captain the Hon. Joseph A. Allen, Receiver-General, Trinadad, to Barbara Marion, youngest daughter of the late Major the Hon. L. A. Addington, of Sidmouth, Devonshire.
TUGWELL—RIDDELL—September 4, at St. Saviour's, Bath Henry William Tugwell, of Crowe Hall, Widcombe Hill, Bath, to Geraldine Roberta Riddell, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon Major A. N. E. Riddell, 18th Bombay, N.I. and niece of Spencer Wilson, Esq., of 5, Kensington, Bath.

DEATH.

ALEXANDER—September 1, at Ryde, Henry Abbott Robert Alexander, Barrister at Law, H M Bengal Civil Service (Retired).
LEXANDER—September 2, at Rose Villa, Bury road.
Alverstoke, Hants, Mary, widow of Major Wm Alexander, 10th Bengal Cavalry, and daughter of the late Hon and very Rev Edward Grey, Bishop of Hereford.
BARBER—September 3, at 61, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead Mary Stroud, last surviving daughter of the late Captain Benjamin Barber, H E I C S, of Bath, 78.
DIVER—September 6 at South Hampstead, Charlotte widow of Thomas Diver, M D, MRCSE, etc, of Bombay and Southsea, 80.
MARTINEAU—September 5, at Pestarena, Italy, Caryl Edward, elder son of the late Lieutenant Colonel E M Martineau E I C S, 24.
URMSTON—September 4, Harriett Elizabeth Hughes Urmston, wife of Colonel H Barbazo Urmston (Retired Bengal Staff Corp), of Ardenlee, Maidstone.
WARDROP—September 1, at Liepzig, Rosalie Wilhelmine Meyer, widow of Henry Wardrop, Glasgow, 76.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1897.

THE trade returns last published show that in the month of July, Bombay recovered to some extent from the slackness of trade brought about by plague and famine. Her imports for the month, exclusive of treasure, were valued at 167½ lakhs as compared with 210 lakhs in the previous year, but her exports were better than in the corresponding month of either of the two preceding years. They were 274 lakhs, the figures for July 1896 being 228½ lakhs, and in 1895, 237 lakhs. Taking both sides of the account together we find that last July the total trade was 441¾ lakhs, being a gain on last year of 13¼ lakhs, and in 1895 of no less than 41¾ lakhs. The comparison is much more cheering than any that it would have been possible to make during the last eight months, and is in striking contrast to the figures for the month of June when the revival had not yet set in. Taking the totals for the four months of the official year from April 1st to July 31st, we find that the business of Bombay with foreign external ports aggregated to 1,780 lakhs as compared with 2380 lakhs in the same period of last year, a falling off of no less than six crores. If the decline continued at the same ratio our trade account would at the end of the year be eighteen crores of rupees below the total of 1896-97. But the probabilities are all in the opposite direction. The turn of the tide which set in so firmly is likely to continue, and from this time forward to the end of the financial year we may expect to see the monthly totals exceeding those of 1896. Twelve months ago, the shadow of famine was creeping over the land and was already beginning to paralyse trade: now we are emerging from this dark cloud. Relief works are closed entirely in the North-West Provinces where the strain has been most severly felt, and taking the country as a whole the number of persons employed by the State in order to save them from starvation, is less than one-fourth of what it was a few months back. In our own Presidency where, unfortunately the tendency has been for the number of persons on relief to increase, the turn of the tide took place last week. It is now clear that if there is any scarcity during the ensuing season it will be confined to a few isolated tracts, and hence this heavy handicap to foreign trade will be removed.

In another respect the outlook from a commercial point of view, though not free from anxiety, is much better than it was twelve months ago. At that time foreign countries were becoming greatly alarmed in regard to the existence of plague in this city. Quarantine was established against vessels from this port in every European country save Great Britain, and at many Asiatic ports also; and the alarm increased until it reached its climax in a boycott of our goods at Marseilles and other French ports. This extreme measure was very soon revoked, and after the Venice Convention had assembled and the plague epidemic began to wane, the great distrust felt as to the admission of Bombay merchandise waned with it. As sporadic cases of plague still continue, the quarantine restrictions imposed remain in force, but there is not the same reluctance as there was a few months back on the part of foreign firms to indent on Bombay for Indian goods. The great care with which the exportation of plague is guarded against by the authorities of this port; the almost entire absence of authentic cases of such exportation, and the deductions of scientists as to the impossibility of disseminating plague by our staple articles of export have combined to establish the conviction that the risks run are not so great as were at first believed. It may be hoped that this feeling of comparative security will not be shaken by the increased mortality in the districts from plague, and that with the hazy ideas of the geography of India which prevail abroad, the Bombay Presidency as a whole, will not be mistaken for the city. As we pointed out the other day, judging from all the established data of plague, it is extremely unlikely that Bombay city will suffer a recrudescence of the plague in epidemic form. We may therefore reasonably expect that the adverse effect of the pestilence upon our export trade has to a large extent passed away, and that although until the Port is declared free from the disease, trade will be affected, business will be a great deal more brisk than it was cold last weather. Karachi was declared free from plague a few weeks back, but owing to an absence of surplus supplies of her staple export wheat, the ebb of the tide against her has still to turn. For the four months up to the end of July, her shipments were valued at 128¾ lakhs, as compared with 171 lakhs and 266 lakhs in the same four months of 1896 and 1895 respectively. The deficiency of the Sind port on the whole trade account for the period as compared with 1896 was 76 lakhs. Her exports of wheat for the four months only amounted to 8,600 tons, as compared with 28,350 tons in 1896 and 158,250 tons in 1895.

Taking the returns for India as a whole, we find that the net decrease on the trade transactions of the year for the four months was 81½ lakhs, nearly three-fourths of which was borne by Bombay. On the purchasing side of the account, the most serious falling off is in cotton piece-goods and cotton yarn, the value of these articles of import falling from ten and a-half crores to less than seven and a-half crores. This great loss of trade has severely affected Lancashire, where the proposal of five of the Cotton Employers' Associations to reduce the wages of operatives by five per cent. is certain to be strongly resented. The strikes that may be expected to ensue in consequence, will add to the miseries of the situation already caused by lock outs in the North country. It need hardly be said that this state of things has not been brought about by the competition of the Indian mills—whose output has been very greatly curtailed by the plague—but is due to the slackness of demand for clothing entailed by the famine. The people have in many cases had to make shift with the most scanty clothing, in order to buy sufficient goods for their needs. Ten months ago, Mr. Holland, the chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce predicted that the Indian famine would cause a good deal of distress in Lancashire. This prediction, based upon the sad experience of twenty years ago, is being only too adequately fulfilled. To the Famine can also be attributed the decreases which have taken place in the imports of raw materials and unmanufactured articles, of metals, and of machinery, and millwork. On the export side of the account decreases are reported for the four months in almost every direction. The largest falling off under any one head is in rice. The value of the quantity sent abroad was 118 lakhs less than in 1896, the surplus supply in Burma having been largely indented upon by Calcutta and Bombay. In oilseeds the drop was almost as large, 110 lakhs, and in wheat the export fell off by three-fourths, the value of the grain shipped only averaging six lakhs of rupees per mensem. The indigo trade did not suffer much, and in jute an actual increase of about six per cent. is reported. These circumstances have helped to maintain the exports of Calcutta fully up to the average level, and Madras is only half-a-lakh of rupees behind its ordinary figures. The cotton shipped from India was valued at 496½ lakhs, being 73 lakhs less than last year, when the outturn was exceptionally good. The total quantity sent to Japan—which is now far and away our best customer—is not quite equal to that of the corresponding period of 1896. In cotton yarn and piece-goods the falling off aggregated to 29 lakhs. Owing to the brisk Indian demand for Burma rice and for wheat from Karachi the coasting trade of the country has been exceptionally good, but the total loss on the export side of the foreign account for the four months aggregated to 457 lakhs. In spite of the adverse influences still existing we may reasonably expect that in the latter half of the year this deficiency will be more than overset, for trade is certain to be larger than it was during the last half of 1896-97.

THE statement of the Paris *Politique Coloniale* that Russia has been consulting the Powers, "especially Turkey," with regard to Egypt, must be taken with a good deal of reserve. Russia is not likely to raise any important international question before the completion of the Siberian Railway, some three years hence. Nor will her ally, France, be desirous of bringing the long standing controversy *re* Egypt to an acute point at the cost of jeopardising the success of the Paris Exhibition of the year 1900, from which French Commerce has been taught to expect so much. Besides, both Powers will require time to reconsider respective naval programmes, in view of the immense development of British maritime strength, before taking any new departure in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Admiralties of both countries have decided to build cruisers of a swifter type on a large scale; but time will be required for that purpose. The statement in the French colonial organ doubtless has reference to an incident that occurred a few months since. It was asserted in some German papers that Russia, at the instance of France, was about to address a note to the Powers relative to the prolonged occupation of Egypt by Great Britain. A semi-official rectification was published at St. Petersburg to the effect that Russia did not intend to move in the Egyptian question in respect to the special claims of France. Her action in the matter would be based on her large and increasing interests in the East, which render the security of her communications through the Suez Canal of growing importance. It was understood that Russia intended to propose the neutralisation of the Suez Canal under the guarantee of all the Powers. The proposal, if made, would naturally give rise to an "interchange of views." Whether it would lead to the speedy evacuation of Egypt is quite another matter.

THE Government have sanctioned a scheme to obviate the difficulty of having to provide different accommodation for natives of the better classes arriving in an infected ship or from infected districts. Tickets of surveillance will be issued to such passengers. The holders of these tickets are examined in the usual way, and, if found to be healthy, they go to their homes, returning when necessary during the prescribed segregation period of six days to be examined. This system has been adopted by the Bombay Plague Committee, and it is hoped that it will work satisfactorily. In view of the numbers of plague patients, tending rather to increase than decrease, and remembering that it was at this very period last year that the disease got out of hand, the segregation camps in Bombay have been placed under a special medical officer, Surgeon-Lieutenant Sutherland. A large segregation camp laid out in lines has been formed at Sion for the accommodation of in-coming third-class passengers. The District Officers henceforth will concentrate their energies on their several districts. Search parties are being organised on a more considerable scale. Cammatipura, where unfortunately the plague lurks and spreads, is placed under Surgeon-Lieutenant Walton, I.M.S., who has been posted to Bombay from Peshawar. House-to-house visitation is carried on steadily in this district, with varying success. The skill displayed by the dwellers in suspected houses in turning the attention of the search parties from locked doors by the invention of the most natural and credible tales to account for the absence of the occupier is as usual remarkable. It takes a hardened disbeliever in the innocence of human nature to turn from the unblushing statements of the spokesman. Too often a patient is found behind the door when the *chaviwalla* has been called in to open it. The people, however, on the whole are not so averse to admitting the presence of cases of plague as during last year. The necessity for renewed vigilance is clearly present to the Plague Committee, and we understand that Sir James Campbell and Mr. C. C. James have drawn up a plan by which an efficient search for plague cases is made practicable. The difficulty is in carrying it out with the diminished medical staff available. Whatever can be done, however, is imperatively called for by the necessities of the situation, and whatever the cost—it cannot be much more than Rs 50,000 per month—should be guaranteed by the Municipality. The city cannot afford a repetition of the disastrous experiences of 1896-97.

THE Persian merchant, banker or trader in towns such as Teheran, Shiraz, and Ispahan as a rule is only honest so long as it may suit his purpose in his conduct towards Europeans. So says the British Consul in Ispahan, and surely he ought to know. So strongly is he persuaded of the accuracy of this opinion that he warns British merchants against putting faith in them. If the banker accept a draft he puzzles his head as to how he may get off paying it. The merchant if good and substantial will carry on his business straight and act up to his undertaking as long as it suits him. But should he, after making a contract for a special line of goods, find on their arrival that the market is against him, the probability is that he will repudiate his contract, which, according to his view, binds the European merchant to him, but does not bind him to the European. His mullah under certain circumstances declares a contract is illegal according to the religious law; if he does not do that, he will make such a bother that it will pay the European importer to give him a rebate, and so satisfy him rather than drive a customer to another firm. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the Persian merchant eclipses his celestial neighbour. He will never clear his account if he can help it. His own countrymen will not give him credit; consequently he sends to England to some merchant, paying a certain

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE POWERS AND EGYPT.

PARIS, SEPT. 25.

The *Politique Coloniale* says that an exchange of views on the subject of Egypt has been proceeding between Russia and the Powers, including Turkey, and that the replies for the most part are so significant that important action is impending with a view to securing the British evacuation of Egypt.

TYPHUS FEVER IN THE TURKISH ARMY.

SEPT. 24.

Typhus fever is raging in the Turkish Army in Thessaly, and four thousand sick have already been sent home.

AN ENGLISH VILLAGE ON FIRE.

The village of Ravenstone, in Buckinghamshire, has been half destroyed by fire, and upwards of one hundred of the inhabitants rendered homeless.

THE SOUDAN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Reuter is informed that any further advance in the Soudan is not likely until the Egyptian force is augmented by British troops, and this would be inopportune at the present time, notably in view of our troubles on the Indian frontier.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

It is stated that England has notified to the United States that she objects to participate in the Behring Sea Conference, if Russia and Japan are represented, on the ground that they have no *locus standi*.

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

At the annual dinner of the survivors of the Lucknow garrison, given at the Hotel Metropole, at which General Sir William Olpherts presided, and some forty were present, Sir Henry Havelock Allen made a speech in which he eulogised the work of the Sikhs in the present frontier operations, and said they were worthy descendants of the Sikhs who fought for us years ago.

During the dinner Lord Roberts telegraphed his best wishes to the company assembled.

CONTRADICTION OF THE DUKE OF YORK'S CRUISE.

SEPT. 25.

The *Sunday Times* publishes an official denial to the statement made by the *Times* regarding the intended cruise of the Duke of York to the Colonies next year.

ANOTHER CONTINENTAL DUEL.

The Austrian Premier has been wounded in the hand in a duel fought with a German Nationalist Deputy.

THE INDIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION AND TILAK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 25.

The Indian Press Association met, last Wednesday, at the rooms of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, to consider how best to express native disapproval of the imprisonment of Tilak. A resolution was passed, "That,as a mark of sorrow and sympathy for the misfortune which has overtaken Tilak, all papers under the control of the Association shall appear in black, at least for one day." This morning, therefore, the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika," the "Bengalee," and the "Indian Mirror" appeared with black borders.

CALCUTTA RACES.

The fifth and last of the monsoon meetings was held, this afternoon, and proved the most successful of the season. The fields were unusually large, the going good, and the weather all that could be desired. The following are details of the racing :—

SMALL PONY STAKES.

The Gift	1
Cocab	2
Lady York	3

ZEERUT STAKES.

Rakosis	1
Kapo	2
Amalgam	3

ELGIN STAKES.

Alan	1
Silver Prince	2
Fried Fish	3

POLO STAKES.

The Monk	1
Sir Walter	2
Ben Bolt	3

HORSE SETTING RACE.

Stewpan	1
Somersault	2
Grill	3

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 23.

There were 22 cases and 21 deaths round about Poona ; while in Ghornadi 8 cases and 6 deaths ; Poona Cantonment 4 cases and 5 deaths ; Sirur 2 cases and 2 deaths ; and in Poona city 8 cases and 3 deaths. In the Plague Hospital 10 died.

CASES AMONG EUROPEANS.

Lieutenant Griffith and Mrs. Dundee are better ; while Miss Lyster is now quite well.

Captain Addison, Royal Irish Rifles, has got an attack of the plague in a mild form ; while an apothecary from Kirkee has been admitted in the hospital.

Surgeon-Captain Vickers has also gone from Kirkee to the hospital, suffering from plague.

HOSPITAL FOR THE MAHAJANS.

A meeting of the leading Mahajans was held, and it was decided to open a hospital for their community. Nearly Rs. 2,500 were collected on the spot.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN POONA.

MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS.

A meeting of about two hundred prominent members of Poona society was held at the Municipal Technical School, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, president of the City Municipality, being in the chair.

The chairman informed themeeting that the number of search-parties of military soldiers, each of one Brttish and two sepoys of Native Infantry, originally intended to be employed in the city to detect plague cases, was doubled, and that 20 such parties, instead of ten, will be employed for that duty ; that his Excellency was very anxious about the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of Poona,and thought that it was necessary that there should be gentleman volunteers with each search-party to render assistance and to see that the operations were carried on carefully and with due respect to the feelings and convenience of all ; and that it was intended that the volunteer gentlemen should not be required to accompany the parties for more than one day in the week.

Almost all present expressed their willingness to work as volunteers.

TRANSFER OF SUB-JUDGES.

The following transfer of Sub-Judges has been ordered :—Rao Babadur Nagardass Nawlamdass, from Poona to Ahmednagar ; Mr. Fernandez, from Thana to Poona ; and Rao Bahadur Kassinath Balcrushna Marathe, from Satara to Thana.

Rao Bahadur Waman Mahadeo Rodas, Acting Deputy Registrar, Bombay High Court, has been posted at Satara in place of Rao Bahadur Marathe, transferred to Thana.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

MIANGULS SURRENDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

The younger Miangulswith the Upper Swat Jirga have come in to Major Deane to make submission and give up their arms. This is important, considering the great influence of their father, and shows the way the wind blows, now that the greater portion of the British force is no longer in the valley.

THE TIRAH FIELD FORCE.

Sir William Lockhart assumed command of the Tirah Field Force, yesterday.

THE SOUTH KHYBER FORCE.

A PATROL FIRED UPON.

A patrol, of the 18th Bengal Lancers, was attacked, yesterday morning, near Sudda Kurrim, one sowar being killed and his arms carried off.

TELEGRAPH WIRES AGAIN CUT.

The telegraph was again cut beyond Hangu, on the way to Samana, and two hundred yards of wire were stolen.

AFRIDI MOVEMENTS.

It is reported that Sayed Akbar persuaded the Orakzais to turn to Saupaghar, last night, to hold the Pass, and induced the Afridis to concentrate in the Chinabazaar. Meanwhile, he himself is reported to have gone to Kakka with a large Jirga to ask the Sipah Salar to help his co-religionists.

The tribesmen are also anxious to capture British officers as hostages.

The report is confirmed that the Daulatzai clans are all at their homes reaping their crops.

The 3rd Sikhs and the Kapurthala Infantry have arrived at Hangu, while the Northamptonshires and one section of the 8th British Field hospital have arrived at Samana.

THE MOHMAND FORCE

General Jeffreys visited Tangi village in the Mamund country with all the available troops, on Thursday. The place is about five miles north west of the Camp near Daj, which was destroyed on the 22nd instant. A number of tribesmen were seen on the hills above the village, and a few skirmishers came within range, but no serious opposition was offered, though Major Moody, of the Buffs, was slightly, and one sepoy of the Dogras severely wounded by stray firing. The troops were all back in Camp by 1 p.m.

A PLUCKY OFFICER.

The name of Captain Hulke, of the Buffs, is now added to the list of slightly wounded, on the 20th. His name was previously omitted as he has pluckily continued on duty.

Two important headsmen are reported wounded in the recent attack on General Blood's Camp.

Of the wounded officers in General Jeffreys' Force, Messrs. Cassels, Wynter, Gunning, Keene, Ryder, and Power are all doing well, the last two being already discharged from hospital. Lieutenant Watson is progressing favourably, but Lieutenant Harrington's condition is grave.

SNIPING CONTINUES.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 25.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Panjkora, 24th September, and Nawagai, 22nd September, says :—There was considerable picket firing, last night, at individual tribesmen, who endeavoured to approach the Camp, and also some sniping. Three star shells were fired. This morning the third Brigade marched to Kuz Chimarin, thus leaving the Malakhand Field Force and passing over to General Elles' command. They will participate in the impending action with the Hadda Mullah's gathering.

Sir Bindon Blood, with the Headquarters' Staff and two squadrons, 11th Bengal Lancers, marched, this morning, to Inayat Kila. Brigadier-General Wodehouse, who is progressing satisfactorily, proceeds by sick convoy to India via Shabkadr. The village Darwest Agrat was attacked, this morning. The tribesmen, as usual, followed the returning troops. The following casualties occurred :—Guides Infantry, killed one, dangerously wounded one; and 35th Sikhs, slightly wounded one.

A squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers again protected the flank. The Camp here was fired into last night for hours. Two casualties were one hospital orderly, severely wounded, and also some animals.

Intense satisfaction is felt by all ranks at her Majesty the Queen's gracious message.

COMPLETE CONFIDENCE

prevails, the officers are doing well, and the health of the Force is good. The Guides, this morning, executed their retirement with their customary skill and steadiness. Long experience on the frontier has made this corps specialists in hill fighting, and in the severe actions of last week their value was felt by all in the Force to have been inestimable. The Guides Cavalry are also very welcome.

PUNITIVE MEASURES.

FIRING ON THE RETREAT : A NARROW ESCAPE.

A telegram, dated Innayat Killa, 23rd Sept., says all was quiet here last night. Early this morning the Brigade marched to visit the fortified village of Tangi, the inhabitants of which were concerned in the recent fighting. The enemy appeared at first in small numbers, and the guns came into action at 2 o'clock. Firing continued until 11-45 and the village was taken. The Guides first seized the hills to the left, the 38th Dogras were in the centre, the 35th Sikhs on the right, and the Buffs in reserve. As usual on the troops returning considerable numbers of tribesmen appeared, but many did not care to face the troops. A file of the Buffs now advanced from cover, and the Lee-Metford fire again checked the enemy. The casualties were:—Buffs—Major R. S. H. Mooly, slightly wounded; 38th Dogras—severely wounded, one.

Lieutenant F. S. Reeves, of the Buffs, had a curious escape, a bullet striking his revolver and glancing thence through its case.

ATTEMPT TO RUSH THE CAMP.

On the night of the 20th the Camp was alarmed by small parties of tribesmen, who tried to rush it. In the firing that ensued the following casualties were received : Buffs, wounded, Private Clow, and slightly wounded, Private Belcher.

The sick and wounded convoy will probably leave for Panjkora on the 26th.

THE BUFFS.

The Buffs march for Nowshera on the 25th to join the Tirah Field Force. Their departure is much regretted, as in the recent fighting they have shown themselves worthy of the finest traditions of the British Infantry, and will be relieved by the Royal West Kent, from Panjkora. Up to date the Buffs casualties have been :—Officers 3, soldiers 22. This out of a greatly reduced strength.

GENERAL ELLES.

News from General Elles, who should to-day fight the Hadda Mulla and the Force in the Bedmani Pass, is anxiously expected. The wounded officers are all doing well.

THE BEDMANI PASS.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Nahiki, 24th Sept. (Bedmani, 23rd September), says :—General Elles's Camp at Kuzchinarai, was sniped at feebly last night but little or no notice was taken of it. At 6-30, this morning, the Force advanced to the attack of the Bedmani Pass. There was a certain amount of opposition, but not of a decided character. The 1st Brigade were on the left, and 3rd on the right. The 20th Punjab Infantry, leading, worked splendidly. Our losses were 1 killed and 3 wounded. The enemy's losses are unknown. No. 1 Mountain Artillery made excellent practice. The Devons Battery Royal Maxim, under Lieutenant B. Logan, worked excellently. The hills are most precipitous, making the Infantry's performance most creditable.

The 3rd Brigade is returning to Kuzchinarai, and the 1st Brigade are holding the villages around Bedmani. Several forts and towers have been destroyed.

THE SHABKADR FORCE.

LAHORE, SEPT. 25.

Last night three shots were fired near the Camp at Trashing Jamrud one of which killed a ghariwala who had just brought some fares in from Peshawar. A small force of the enemy has been seen this morning at the mouth of the Khyber Pass, but so far as can be discovered they do not amount in all to more than twenty men. The following officers, comprising the Commissariat and Transport Staff for the Tirah Field Force, are now at Kohat :—Administrative : Colonel Keighley, Major Mansfield, and Captain Hall ; base Commissariat officers :—Major Marrett and Lieutenant Marriott ; base Transport officers :—Major Hutchins, Captain Rich, Captain Hilliard, Lieutenant Beville, and Lieutenant Poole. Regimental Transport officers :—Captains Smith, Pollock and Smith, and Lieutenants Rushell, Bayley, Henderson, Ewart, and Stodhert ; Regimental Commissariat officer : Captain Philips at Hangu ; Bridade Commissariat officer : Captain Murray ; Regimental Transport officer : Captain Colquhoun ; Regimental Commissariat officer : Captain Rogers. Lieutenant Leslie is proceeding to the Commissariat godown at Shinawari.

THE PANJKORA FORCE.

From Panjkora the news is that all is quiet, and no sniping into Camp yesterday. The usual punishing force went out and destroyed the fortified village of Tangai. The enemy were in large numbers in the Valley. It only commenced harassing when the force was retiring. The casualties were slight on our side—a Buffs officer and one sepoy being wounded. A large number of dhoolies have accompanied the First Brigade to Khan, from which place General Meiklejohn will convey the wounded of the Second Brigade back to Panjkora. All the wounded of the second Brigade are doing well excepting Lieutenant Harrington, whose condition causes grave anxiety.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE MOHMAND COUNTRY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TRIBESMEN.

SEPT. 23.

Information has been received that a Jirga of the Afridis and Orakzais was held at the Baugh, and decided to continue offering resistance,being persuaded by Syed Akbar, and they have sent message to Ghulam Haider, asking for help. The Orakzais are to hold the Sampagha Pass, and the Afridis concentrate at Chera, in the Bazaar Valley. The Orakzais are reported to be cutting their crops. All of their parties have withdrawn to Samili. The Orakzais are reported to have opposed the advance of the lashkar of the 11th instant on Hangu, but themselves attacked the rear-guard. All are now, however, willing to submit. The Doulatzai tribes are cutting their crops. The Chamkarris are reported to have risen, and intend raiding the Kurram. The chief of the Mohmands, wounded in the sortie from Gulistan, is dead.

A Column of the 13th Bengal Lancers and Oxford L. Infantry, under Lieuteuant-Colonel Deane, moved to-day, from Nahak to run with the convoy to General Elles' force. The country round about is to be scoured. Both the bridges of boats at Khushalgarh are in good working order, and eleven trains arrive daily from Pindi, Water for the engines is now pumped up from the river.

WIRE CUTTING CONTINUES.

Telegraph wire is reported cut between Fort Lockhart and Hangu ; also between Thal and Hangu. The Hangu road is to be held by picquets of cavalry, patrolling as usual. Conveys conveying treasure and ordnance stores only will be provided with escorts on the Hangu road.

Lieutenant Wylly, who is in the Officers' hospital suffering with enteric fever, is progressing most favourably.

The cart road to Shinowri has been rapidly constructed, and a commissariat godown has been established there, with Lieutenant Leslie in charge. Large supplies are being daily pushed forward.

THE TROOPS AT DOABA.

Malarial fever of a mild type has shown itself among the troops at Doaba and Sudda.

PEACE IN THE SAMANA AND KURRAM.

All is reported quiet in the Samana and the Kurram.

ENGAGEMENT WITH GENERAL ELLES' COLUMN IN THE BEDMANI PASS.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN AWAY.

A telegram has been received from the front announcing that Major-General Ellet's Column had been engaged, as had been expected, at the Bedmani Pass. The enemy in some numbers are said to have crowned the hill with a view to checking our further advance. They were attacked and driven away by our troops, who behaved splendidly.

THE RECENT QUETTA ARRESTS.

MORE SIRDARS SEEKING SUBMISSION.

The Lehere and Bangalzas Sirdars came into Quetta yesterday. These men, it will be remembered, fell to Shorak with a 100 sowars, at the time that Melwalla Khan and Yar Muhomed were arrested, and refused to return, endeavouring to make conditions first, both for themselves and for the release of two Sirdars who were detained.

They also hoped that their tribes would support them and give trouble, but finding that the Political authorities could manage their tribes without them, and had succeeded in preventing any leading men from coming, they lost heart, and a few days ago they returned from Shorawak to their homes, and have sent in letters of submission.

They have now come in.

Sirdar Rawl Bakhsh Langer, who accompanied them, has also submitted, and is expected in Quetta in a few days.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

The 2nd Punjab Infantry leaves the Samana, today, for Kohat. The 5th Punjab Infantry and one Wing leave Alizai and Thal for Kohat to-day, and should arrive on the 28th instant.

Mr. D. Donald, Assistant Political Officer, left to-day for Fort Lockhart.

GENERAL ELLES' FIGHT IN THE BEDMANI PASS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

* SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

Further news now received of General Elles, fight in the Bedmani Pass, yesterday, shows that he advanced at 6-30 a.m., the first Brigade moving up the spur on the east side of the pass, the third Malakhand Brigade in support going up the centre of the pass, and guarding the right flank. The advance was led by the 20th Punjab Infantry and maxims.

The enemy, however, had apparently shot his last bolt in the attack on General Blood's Camp, for not more than five hundred were present. These having all the advantage of the position fought stubbornly, contesting every ridge.

The 20th were not, however, to be denied, and never stopped until they crowned a peak 2,500 feet above the pass and 800 feet above the camp. The advance of the 20th was excellently supported by the 1st Gurkhas, Pioneers, and No. 3 Mountain Battery, while No. 1 Mountain Battery shelled the enemy's position from below.

Colonel Graves' Brigade was not in action.

Our casualties were : One Sepoy, of the Gurkhas, killed ; one Hospital Assistant, two men of the 20th, and one follower, wounded.

The enemy's loss is not known.

MARCH INTO THE HADDA MULLAH'S VILLAGE.

General Elles' proceeded, to-day, to Jarobi, which he entered without opposition, the Mullah and his gathering having fled.

* Appeared in our second edition of Saturday.

THE SIEGE OF FORT CAVAGNARI.

A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT.

* LAHORE, SEPT 24.

A telegram, received, to-day, from Gulistan, via Hangu, gives a most graphic account of the siege of Fort Cavagnari (Saraghari), which was stormed by six thousand men, who eventually breached the door and stormed the Fort, but not before every one of the brave Sikh Garrison had been killed.

Fort Cavagnari is of the same design and construction as Saraghari, and the battle around here was of a most determined character. For three days the fort was surrounded by thousands of the enemy, who built sangars all round, and lined them with rifles.

THE SORTIE

made by a Havildar and sixteen men charging a great strength of the enemy, and capturing three standards, was the turning point of the defence. The enemy were greatly discouraged, having lost many killed and wounded.

The ammunition was carefully husbanded by the besieged, and at the end of three days' fighting it was found that for every thirty-five rounds fired one of the enemy had been killed or wounded.

The hospital in the fort was crowded with the wounded, and Surgeon-Captain Prall is overwhelmed with work.

Then came the shells of the relieving force, and there being no necessity for further husbanding of ammunition, the Garrison with loud hurrahs fired volley after volley into the retreating tribesmen committing great havoc. At least five hundred of the enemy fell in, killed and wounded ; besides those who were able to creep away.

Our total losses at Cavagnari were forty-four killed and wounded, besides followers.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE GARRISON.

General Yeatman-Biggs afterwards addressed glowing words of praise to the Garrison, and said the Commander-in-Chief should have the names of those who had shown such distinguished valour.

TRIBUTE TO THE KHYBER RIFLES.

LORD ROBERTS CONGRATULATES THE MEN.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Lord Roberts on the subject of the behaviour of the Khyber Rifles which has been placed at he disposal of the "Civil and Military Gazette" by Colonel Warburton, to whom it was addressed :—

"I have only time for a line before the mail goes, but I must write and tell you how pleased I am to read in this evening's paper that the Khyber Rifles have behaved so well, and after defending Ali Masjid and Fort Maude have joined our troops at Jamrud. This is really splendid, and shows what an admirable effect discipline and organisation have had upon them. Please give Lieutenant-Colonel Aslam Khan and all the men of the Khyber Rifles my warmest congratulations, and tell them how proud I feel of them. You must be quite sad at being separated from the men to whom you have been attached so long at such a time, but what a satitfaction to you to know that they are behaving so well."

THE KOHAT GARRISON.

News from Kohat shows that concentration is rapidly taking place there. The permanent garrison of Kohat will probably be : One Wing of the Royal Scots Fusiliers ; and two Squadrons of the Central India Horse.

* Appeared in our second edition of Saturday.

WITH GENERAL WESTMACOTT'S DIVISION.

A STUDY OF VILLAGE FORTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NAHATAKE CAMP, SEPT. 19.

As I told you, I am with the advanced Brigade under General Westmacott. We marched from Gundab at daybreak and passed through some very fertile country near the camp. After leaving the camp about a mile behind we came to a long sandy valley with very little water and not a tree anywhere to be seen. We arrived at the N Pass about 10 a.m., and the Sappers and Pioneers (28th Bombay) again set to work and started making a road from the bottom of the pass to the top of the Kotal. The road extends for some two miles winding round and round, gradually ascending to the top, a height of some 4,000 feet from the plain. The scene from the top of the Kotal was magnificent, and our heliograph at once got into communication with General Blood's column, messages being sent across over hills and valleys for about twenty miles.

A message came telling us details of the fight of General Jeffreys' Brigade, of which you must have already received full particulars. Names of killed and wounded officers were sent to us, and a few short details of the fight. Our troops appeared to have behaved with great steadiness under, at times, very trying circumstances. On our march this morning we passed through several Mohmand villages, which were all deserted and not an inhabitant was to be seen. Several fields of "cheri" were very nearly ready to be cut, but troops had to be pushed on quickly, and I suppose we shall cut the crops and demolish the villages on our return journey to Peshawar. The Mohmand villages are all fortified, every house is loopholed, and the centre of

EACH HOUSE A SMALL CITADEL,

loopholed up to the top. Some of the smaller villages we passed to-day were really posts of great strength. Each village or groups of half-a-dozen houses was surrounded by a high wall, loopholed for defence. Several small flanking bastions were built at the corners, and a regular stronghold in the centre of the village. They are evidently used to fighting amongst themselves. The shepherds on the hills attending to their flock occasionally sweep down on the weaker villages, whilst the villagers in their turn make their raids on the flocks as they pass along the hills around, and consequently all the inhabitants of the country are in a perpetual state of preparation for attack and defence. This information I extracted from a Mohmand native officer of the 20th Punjaub Infantry who is with our brigade. He also tells me that when every house is being built the chief object is to select the best defensible site obtainable—the larger the families the stronger the positions they make and the more ground they annex for cultivation. It was very curious to notice how many graveyards we passed on our march this morning, and how well the graves were tended and preserved. The Mohmands being all Mussulmans bury their dead, and each family has a special plot of ground for its deceased members and are most particular to keep the graves in good repair. Yesterday

A "GIRJAH" OF MOHMANDS

came into camp and prayed the Political Officers of the Force to spare their homes and crops. They said that their womenkind and children were starving on the hills, and that they themselves were ready to submit to any terms the Government would think it right to impose upon them.

On the other hand, spies and scouts returned to camp to-day and report that the Haddah Mullah has collected a large gathering some ten or a dozen miles from our camp, and they have built sungars and are entrenched along a low line of hills which we shall have to cross on our forward advance into the country. General Elles is pushing ahead his Second Brigade to-morrow, and I think the idea is that our two brigades will concentrate and advance against the Mullah's camp day after to-morrow. Nothing definite is yet settled, but we hope to farther communicate with the other column and find out their plans. It is possible that General Elles will carry out the Mohmand expedition without the aid of the two brigades under General Sir Bindon Blood. The Pioneers and Sappers have been working splendidly on the pass all day, and were specially thanked by General Westmacott for the work they have done.

THE TIRAH FIELD FORCE.

The individuals and units composing the Tirah Field Force, says the Lahore paper, are already beginning to mass at that centre, and in a fortnight or so we may expect to see the large expedition against the Afridis well under weigh. As has been already announced, its assemblage has been delayed by the temporary reverse which General Jeffreys' column met with in the Mamund country ; but our force in those parts was too overwhelming for either the Bajouris or the Mohmands to make any [continued headway against us, and it is to be hoped that this temporary check will leave no ill-affects behind it upon the attitude of the neighboring tribes. The heavy punishment since inflicted upon the Mamunds is already reported to have deterred the Salarzais from following their example, and in all probability the lesson taught to the Mohmands in their night attack upon General Blood's force will further weaken the influence of the Hadda Mullah, already shaken by his ill-success at Shabkadar. By the way, it is interesting to note that the phenomenon noticed at Shabkadar has been repeated on this last occasion. our Simla correspondent states that the Mohmands appeared to have been trained because their formation was good, and they supported by rifle fire the rushes of the attacking line. Also the number of breech-loaders, Martinis and even Lee-Metfords, in their hands emphasises more than ever the necessity of the policy of disarming the tribes, and not being with the surrender of a number of old and useless smooth-bores. The plan of operation is that General Blood should divide his force, leaving the column under General Wodehouse to co-operate with General Elles against the Mohmands, while he himself retraces his steps northwards and helps General Jeffreys in his punishment of the Mamunds and South Bajouris. Under these circumstances all question of General Blood reaching Peshawar on the original date fixed, September 24th or to-day, obviously at an end, and until the Mohmand business is over, the Tirah expedition cannot begin. It is, however, well to finish one thing thoroughly at a time, and the extreme cold weather in Tirah is still some considerable way off. General Blood will probably be able to wire in a day or two more the date of his arrival at Shabkadar. Allowing four days from that to get the troops and transport to Kohat, and a day or two to get shipshaps at Kohat, we may calculate that the Tirah Force cannot start until at least a week after General Blood returns from his diversion against the Mamunds. As we have already said, General Blood's original date for reaching Shabkadar was yesterday, but now it is probable that he will take at least another week, say, till the 30th. On that reckoning the Tirah Force will not be ready to start until the 6th or 7th of October.

THE DISASTER ON THE MYSORE LINE.

150 LIVES LOST.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 25.

A RAILWAY accident on a frightful scale occurred in Mysore, on the Southern Mahratta Railway line, as the mail train, which left the city station of Bangalore en route for Mysore, at 9-30 p.m., on the 22nd, approached, at 2-30 a.m., a point between Chennapatam and Mudigeri, and when contiguous to the Mulloor Bridge, which was composed of seven arches each with a eight feet span. The engine, one accident van, one second class, three third class carriages, and one female third class carriage, all laden with passengers, were precipitated into a yawning abyss caused by a flood from the neighbouring tank having washed away the fifth and sixth arches of the bridge.

The explosion, as the engine plunged into the cold waters, is described as terrific. It is believed that 150 lives have been lost. The fragments of the body of the engine-driver were conveyed to Bangalore in baskets. There was a rapid current in the river, which ran with great force at the time.

The scenes which ensued when the train plunged into the watery abyss were appalling in their horror. There were many providential escapes, among which we may instance that of three gentlemen of Bangalore, who occupied a carriage immediately contiguous to those submerged in the flood. One of these gentlemen was Mr. Del Tufo, a local photographer, who at once photographed the scene of the disaster. The other two gentlemen, Messrs. Forster and Burns, saved many lives.

Of the 70 passengers who escaped with their lives fourteen were injured. On news of the accident reaching Bangalore in the morning, a special train immediately left for the scene, conveying a large number of coolies, the District Engineer, the District Loco. Foreman, and other officials from Dharwar. Another special conveyed to the spot the Agent, the Traffic Manager, and the Chief Engineer.

MADRAS ACCOUNTS.

Mr. F. Del Tufo sends to the *Bangalore Post* the following account of the disaster :—I am sure that ere now, your correspondent has given you the sad news of the catastrophe at Cnennapatna, but I am proud to say that my correspondence is truer, having been in the train at the time of the disaster. At about 2-30 a.m., a loud crash awoke me, and before our eyes could see, the engine and five carriages were precipitated into the river below. The second class carriage in front of us was occupied by a lady and two children, bound for Mercara. Their cries were piteous to hear ; we could do nothing for them, as we were imprisoned in our compartment, and saved ourselves by climbing out of the window, and holding on to the boards of the carriages we walked down the bridge. Our compartment consisted of myself, my father, Messrs. J. B. Forster, and J. A. Burns. The first who gave us great courage was Mr. Burns, and who after getting out returned to the fallen carriages, and entered the compartment of the lady and two children, which was half in the river, and with a coolness impossible to describe, saved the lady and two children and ayah. After this, Messrs. Forster and Burns getting on to the carriages with the aid of ropes, saved nearly 15 people. My father and myself did our little by assisting the wounded. Mr. Shamaiengar was indefatigable in his work. Another native gentleman, who is an Engineer in the Bombay Presidency, whose compartment was buried in the water, saved himself by breaking the sides of the compartment, also saving his mother and child. We cannot praise this gentleman too much, as he never rested for a moment. The number of wounded are not many, and the number of deaths I do not know, as the carriages are under water.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Three third class carriages, one guards' van and the engine are still under water. Messrs. Del Tufo and Co., having been present at the scene of the accident, have photographed the same, which will give an idea of the sad and sudden disaster. The engine-drivers (Mr. Snell's) body was brought into Bangalore in pieces, in baskets ; his brother, the fireman, was brought into Bangalore fearfully mangled, and is not expected to live. Driver Snell's son, who was also working on the engine, had not been found up to Thursday evening. Poor Driver Snell's body was picked up half a mile from the scene of the accident.

The *Madras Times'* correspondent writes :—The breaches on the Bangalore-Mysore section of the Southern Mahratta Railway have been of a fairly serious character, and it appears to be just providential that the consequences were not even disastrous. The peculiarly patient pace of this line of railway has thoroughly stood it in good stead this time, for if it had been a Madras Railway train that had plunged into the dark breach at main-line speed, well—one shudders to contemplate the gruesome result ! There is thus some virtue after all in a mill-box narrow-gauge system of railway service. The first breach occurred at the 233th mile, about midway between the way-side stations of Bidadi and Closepet, and further up the line was washed away in quite a dozen places. The fact of the 9-25 p.m. mixed train from Bangalore to Mysore having met this gap, undoubtedly saved the night mail from Mysore to Bangalore. The fall of rain at Closepett is reported to have been unprecedented, quite six inches and a-half having fallen in a steady snower between 8 p.m. and 2 a.m. A large tank suddenly burst its bund, and did the damage all along the permanent way. Several carriages and horses were on their way up to Mysore in the train which ran into such great danger, and eleven vehicles, besides the engine, have been seriously damaged. It is hoped that through communication will be restored in a day or two. Meanwhile the mail and passenger services are being carried out by transhipments.

The *Bangalore Post* says that the accident resulted in much loss of life. Our contemporary adds it would seem that, at one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the train approached a point on the line between Chennapatam and Mudigari, coming up to a bridge, known as the Mulloor bridge, of four arches, of eight feet span each, which had been washed away by the floods, owing to a breach in a tank close by. The engine, the accident crane, one second class, and four third class carriages were precipitated into the flood, all containing, we understand, passengers. Up to the time of going to press, we could not get information as to the loss of life, &c. We have been further informed, however,that the engine-driver, his brother and son have been killed, and also all the third class passengers have perished, amongst whom were a newly married couple, who were on their way to Mysore. A special train left Bangalore with a large number of coolies, the District Engineer, the District Loco. Foreman and other officials, to the scene of the accident. Another special train also left Dharwar next morning, conveying the Agent, the Traffic Manager, and the Chief Engineer, to the spot.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

THE FRONTIER TROUBLES.

HOW THE SITUATION STRIKES FRENCHMEN.

THERE was an interesting communication in the *Times*, a few days ago, from M. de Blowitz, on the subject of the disturbances on the Indian Frontier. From this despatch it appears that whatever may be the case in some other Continental countries, in France among reputable journals there is no satisfaction felt regarding the temporary embarrassment of the Indian Government. But, as M. de Blowitz points out, there is the best of reasons why the majority of Frenchmen should hold the opinion which they are now expressing in regard to the Indian problem. They are convinced, perhaps erroneously, that the revolts are, as for instance the *Soleil* says, "due to the echo of Turkish victories in Thessaly," and that these victories have caused a resuscitation of Mahomedan fanaticism in all Islamic countries. The possibility that this wave of fanaticism may spread to their own colonies is present to the minds, and inspires, what the famous correspondent of the *Times* calls, a certain sympathy for England. Gratifying also is it to notice that the entire absence of panic or despair in this country, during the exciting events of the past few weeks, is recognised across the Channel. One influential Paris journal writes :—"In spite of the gravity of the revolt, English public opinion has remained calm. This coolness contrasts singularly with the emotion displayed here upon the slightest news of a colonial check. The acquisition of a vast Empire implies such mishaps. The gradual appropriation of the globe to Western civilization cannot be made without hitches, nor without trouble." It is true that the "Republique Francaise," the organ of the French Prime Minister, rather plumes its readers on the fact that England being "anxious as to what takes place on the Afghan frontier, will have less temptation to hasten the liquidation of the heritage of the 'sick man' on the banks of the Bosphorus." But this note of distrust according to M. de Blowitz, is more a matter of form and idiom of deeply-rooted conviction as to England's ultimate designs. It should not be forgotten that nowhere did the military skill shown in the organisation and execution of the Chitral Expedition meet with warmer acknowledgment than in France, and there is no uncertainty among competent French critics as to the final result of the measures now being carried out on the border.

THE RETURN OF SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

The satisfaction that we hear is felt throughout India at the news of Sir William Lockhart's departure from Europe, three months before the expiration of his leave, is fully shared in this country, especially by those who realise that the operations in Tirah are not likely to be a military promenade, and may call for the exercise of the highest generalship. The authorities here, while differing as to what should be the nature of our policy in dealing with the frontier tribes, admit that the campaign to be conducted by Sir William Lockhart will not be child's play if the Afridis resist, as it is expected they will resist an invasion of their Highland Alsatia, as it has been very correctly described. Moreover, the advance upon Tirah will put an unprecedented strain upon the fidelity of the Afridis, who form such a numerous element in our own Army.

ENGLISH OPINION AND THE FORWARD POLICY.

The lull in the doings on the North-Western Frontier has given an opportunity for further discussion as to the policy of late adopted in our dealings with our Pathan neighbours, and the advocates of masterly inactivity emboldened by what they regard as the fulfilment of their prophecies in the past are particularly busy in enforcing their views. At present the controversy is mainly in the hands of Indian experts, like Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir James Lyall, and the correspondents, who, under the signature of "Nemo" and "Miles," have contributed reflections that cannot be dismissed as of no more importance than the ravings of a Hyndman. Shortly, when the extra Parliamentary recess begins, we may expect to find that this subject will form no unimportant part in the speeches of the men of both parties who create and lead public opinion. Later, when Parliament meets, the future course to be followed on the frontier will be exhaustively debated. The letter of "Nemo," to which I have alluded above and which fills a column of the *Times*, differs from the other letters referred to; its writer is still in India, though he does not give any clue to his identity. His principal objection to the application of the Sandeman system to the Pathans, dwelling north of Baluchistan is the locking up of our troops "in positions comparatively worthless both for the internal and external purposes of India." Without counting Bombay troops, we had, he mentions, ten and a-half regiments and four batteries, together with scattered detachments, equivalent to nearly three regiments more, in such positions before the Tochi Valley and Malakhand outbreaks. "For the general purposes of India this large and admirable force is practically wasted. For the protection of the internal peace of the country it is obviously of no use. Should a foreign invader ever seriously threaten us he could hardly wish to find a force disposed in a way more suited to his purpose. It is so scattered as to be incapable of any offensive movement. It is so small at any particular point that it could offer no effectual resistance to an onslaught from disciplined troops. And the country which it occupies is almost certain never to become the theatre of any decisive conflict." To put it shortly he submits that "as a measure of defence against an external enemy our present occupation of tribal territory is, in the military sense of the term, an eccentric movement, and a dangerous drain upon our resources." He also urges that though 12,000 men (more or less) have been in normal times sent across the border the ordinary frontier garrisons have not been appreciably reduced; that the presence of troops among the tribes is naturally distasteful and causes war ; and that whereas our former frontier campaigns were punitive they are now in the first instance measures of rescue and relief.

Sir Auckland Colvin in an interview says that any extension of the existing policy, such as taking up points in the Afridi country or undertaking to subjugate and to keep in subjection all or any of the tribes now ranged against us, would prove so costly as practically, in his judgment, to make it quite impossible. He maintains that our frontier policy, when it comes to be discussed and examined in all its ultimate possibilities and developments, will have to be re-examined, not only from the point of view of military requirements, but equally from the financial and political standpoints—that is to say, it will have to be asked, not only how far it is necessary or possible to establish military dominion in the tribal country, but whether funds are forthcoming to meet the cost, and what will be likely to to be the view taken in India of so large a permanent alienation of Indian revenue for requirements in territories far beyond its own borders." It is unnecessary, he holds, too unnecessary, to account for the present outbreak otherwise than from the apprehension on the part of the tribes that what they have seen happening to some of their own number will presently happen to

in large type, and is evidently from the pen of a person of importance. There is a great deal of speculation in official and other quarters as to who "N" is. I am inclined to think that the writer is Mr. George Nathaniel Curzon, who must have long been eager for the fray, and who could not very well, owing to his official position, subscribe his own name. There is internal evidence that the correspondent is not an Indian official, and who is there outside the Indian Services, except Mr. Curzon, who can say that he has "some knowledge of the Indian frontier from Chitral to Chaman." "N." whoever he may be, is not among those who think that the uprising on the frontier is Mahomedan revenge for the humiliation sought to be inflicted by England on the head of the Mahomedan faith. That religious zeal has played a large part in the outbreaks of the tribesmen we may, he says, fairly concede, but that European events have lent to it on the present occasion more than a general and passing impulse cannot, he thinks, be maintained. As to the charge that the rising is due to the retention of Chitral, he puts against the opponents of that measure the names of the high authorities who were in favour of our remaining. "If ever any decision was justified by weight of expert and professional advice it was this, and, though political partisanship may ignore, it cannot controvert the fact. He denies the allegation so frequently made that the Government of India have been guilty of breach of faith. Wherein, he asks, lies the breach of faith? It clearly cannot be as regards Chitral, because no promise, either direct or implied, was ever given that Chitral should be evacuated. Then it is often stated that Chitral has been annexed. Chitral, he says, is no more annexed than is Muscat or Zanzibar. The only difference between the present and the former systems is that the British connection with the country, exercised on behalf of the Maharaja of Kashmir, is now permanent, instead of fluctuating. The breach of faith would not have been with Dir, for the Khan of that State sided with us throughout the campaign, and it was at his request we constructed the military road through his country. As to Swat the maximum that can be alleged against the Indian Government is that the construction of the military road over the Malakhand to the Panjkora river is in violation of the spirit—it certainly is not of the letter—of Lord Elgin's Proclamation. He doubts if the charge would be supported by the Swatis themselves; for in 1892, three years before the Chitral campaign, their chiefs came into Peshawar and voluntarily offered to hand over their territory to the British. He thinks it probable, however, that the rising in Swat is a protest of the discontented section of the population against the right of transit claimed by the Indian Government, but denies that this has anything to do with the action of the Mohmands, much less with that of the Afridis, the Orakzais, and the Waziris. "Chitral has in no wise affected the situation. It is normal, not new; chronic, not exceptional. If we severely leave the tribes alone, and draw our frontier on the near side of their valleys, they despise us for our weakness and descend in force to plunder our outposts. If we subsidize and enter into relations with them they presently gain an overweening idea of their own strength, and seize a favourable moment for rebellion. This condition of affairs is inseparable from any system short of complete absorption." He maintains, moreover, that the simultaneousness of the risings need not be a matter of surprise. "Along the entire border there is always simmering among the more turbulent tribal element, who chafe under the order and restriction of licence imposed by the British method, a feeling of resentment which fiery preachers can, in times of excitement, inflame to boiling-point. In a year when India has suffered from famine and pestilence, when rumours of sedition have been widespread in the Native Press, and when a great strain has evidently been placed upon the resources of Government, a considerable increase in the area and number of the points of ebullition is not to be wondered at. 'At last,' in each village Peter the Hermit will proclaim 'the long sought opportunity has come.' The spark so lit will fly from peak to peak and ignite valley after valley till the entire frontier appears to be in a blaze." Sir James Lyall, in a letter published this morning, points out that if the present policy of advanced positions, as the writer of the *Times*' article on Indian affairs seems to imply, is to be extended to the Orakzais, Afridis, and Mohmands, it must be accompanied by a large increase in the Army, and good recruits may become difficult to get, as our Indian soldiers much dislike service in these Afghan hills.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A welcome change in the situation at Constantinople has taken place since I last wrote, but although matters have suddenly taken a favourable turn, it must not be supposed that we are out of the wood. A week ago Germany was still opposing with all her force any modification of the scheme adopted by Turkey at the Emperor William's suggestion, and the Sultan was giving signs of a desire to reopen the Cretan question. On Sunday, however, Sir Philip Currie laid before his colleagues in the Turkish capital the new proposals formulated by Lord Salisbury with the view of ending the crisis. The British Foreign Minister suggests the constitution of an international commission of six members, one for each of the Powers, under whose control Greece is to place revenues sufficient to cover the services of both the indemnity loan and the old external debt; the appointment of the commission to be followed by the prompt evacuation of Thessaly by Turkey. Subsequently, the Ambassadors of the five Powers received instructions to accept this project with trifling verbal amendments. It has commended itself to the Porte which is badly in want of money and eager to receive an instalment of the indemnity. From Athens it is reported to-day that the principle of the evacuation of Thessaly, independently of the payment of any portion of the war indemnity, has not yet been secured, and the Ambassadors are now engaged in deliberating what payment should be made by Greece before the evacuation begins. This means that Greece, against which a very bitter feeling still prevails in Berlin and Vienna, has obtained so far no material advantage, and it is pointed out that the departure of the Turkish troops from Thessaly may still be delayed for a considerable time. I have referred to the continued unpopularity of the Greeks in the German and Austrian capitals. I cannot say that there is a superabundant amount of sympathy for the Hellenes even in this country at the present moment, and there would probably be less if an extraordinary story that reaches me from a good source were generally known. I should hesitate to believe it if it did not come to me from a quarter entitled to reliance. Soon after the conclusion of war, King George was, according to my information, discussing with a friend the state of affairs previous to the commencement of hostilities and his Majesty made a most astounding admission. He said, or rather is reported to have said, "Well, to tell you the truth, I was only playing a game of bluff all the time. I had no intention of proceeding to extremities and should not have done so, if I had not been driven by the feeling in the nation." If this is true, as I believe it to be, it shows a deterioration in King George that was previously unsuspected. One would have thought that in the circumstances he would have abdicated.

KING HUMBERT, EMPEROR WILLIAM AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

The visit of the King of Italy and his consort to their German Majesties has been, according to all accounts, a great success and if the Emperor's wish was to draw off public attention from the recent demonstration—for it was a demonstration—in Russia he may congratulate himself on having partially, at all events, accomplished his desire. The speeches of the two sovereigns were exceptionally cordial, and, whatever may be the precise value of such declarations, there is less talk than there was two days ago of a weakening of the Triple Alliance. While the Emperor has the right to plume himself on the "Homburg Week," it must be rather trying to his patience to find Prince Bismarck choosing this moment to place before the public his views on foreign and domestic policy in language more than usually daring. For instance, the Emperor can hardly be pleased with the slighting manner in which the old Chancellor refers to, what he styles, the "decorative element in politics," nor is likely that his Majesty read with unalloyed satisfaction some of the things Prince Bismarck uttered about Germany's attitude to England. "The chief topic of conversation between the Emperor and the Tsar, as well as between the Tsar and M. Faure, must, Prince Bismarck is stated to have remarked, have turned on the subject of England. In spite of the slight sympathy for the selfish policy of England, I fear that all these efforts at Peterhof have been made quite in vain. A serious active working "entente" with a very definite programme and a great deal of penetrating insight and tenacity would be required to reach a result capable of moderating English pretensions. I am perfectly sure that Germany will not compass it, and we might have to repent undue nagging of the English. Equally objectionable to the Emperor must have been Prince Bismarck's references to "William the Great" as the "old gentleman who always ran straight at the decisive moment." The latter remark related to Prince Bismarck's surprisingly frank account of his differences with the Empress Augusta. "That exalted lady, the Empress Augusta," he tells us, "powerfully contributed to the deterioration of my nerves. She was herself of a nervous, changeable, and restless nature, was fond of politics, and at once flamed up if one would not or could not acquiesce in her plans. The friction between us began at an early date." His conflicts with the Empress Augusta and the Court cabal involved, he says, an expenditure of nervous power, especially when at the period of the constitutional conflict she would have persuaded the King to abdicate, and I had to make an energetic appeal to him and point to his *port-épee*. I can safely say that 'this protracted ladies' war injured my health more than all my public battles' fought in Parliament and in the diplomatic service."

"ANGLO-INDIAN MARRIAGES."

The silly-season correspondence in the columns of the "Daily Telegraph" on the proposed formation of a Volunteer Legion having been a failure and the controversy about "mixed bathing" at the sea side having been worked to death, the enterprising journal of Peterborough Court has started a discussion on the desirability or otherwise of English-women marrying natives of India. The ball was set rolling by a letter signed "Bayswater," the writer of which mentioned the case of a respectable English girl who three or four years ago married an Indian student. Her husband's supplies were stopped owing to this "misalliance," as his relatives regarded it, and being reduced to destitution he returned to India, leaving his wife and child in this country, but not his address. Her people disapproving of the marriage threw her over, and she, poor girl, is left to shift for herself as well as she can. "Bayswater," holds up her unhappy position to the numerous young women—landlady's daughters and such like—who seem unable to withstand the fascinations of Indians of the student class and are ready to marry them in ignorance of what is in store for them, even if they should not be deserted and are taken out to their husbands' country. One or two correspondents who apparently know nothing about India from personal experience approve of such unions, and think Englishmen should be thankful to those Indians who marry and "give good homes" to the ever-increasing number of girls who cannot find an "adequate" one in their own land. But the majority who know from residence in India what sort of life awaits the confiding Englishwoman strongly condemn these "Anglo-Indian marriages," as the D. T. styles them. One correspondent who writes from Lincoln's Inn, and is presumably a member of the legal profession, says that according to English law they are illegal, and that the offspring of such marriages are illegimate; but this is disputed by "Gray's Inn," who thinks that if these marriages are "wisely contracted" they will "in the long run go a great way towards tightening the bonds of friendship which exist between the subjects of the two great Empires—the English and the Indian." Are such marriages becoming more frequent? "Gray's Inn" knows of "several cases" where in marriages between a Mohammedan gentleman and an English lady the marriage deed has contained a clause to prevent a second union as well as one relating to the education and religion of the children of the marriage. A Mr. S. M. Shere writes that he can cite "numerous cases" from Bengal where "Hindu *gentlemen*" have married "English *girls*" and not been outcasted. The italics are mine. "Bayswater" in a second letter says:—"In my humble opinion, it were better for English girls to remain unmarried all their lives than to endure the social degradation and lifelong ruin and suffering that marriage with any man of colour entails." There is another side to this question which has not received much attention from the correspondents of the "Daily Telegraph." All their pity is bestowed upon the prospective English wives of Indians, but what about the case of the Indian wives of Indians who live permanently in England and are married to English wives? That such cases are not altogether unknown I can testify. In one instance, the husband, a member of a leading and honourable profession, has a native wife in a certain Presidency capital and an English wife, a lady by birth, in London. That the English wife knows of the existence of the native wife is, I should say, highly improbable.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Mr Justice Cave, one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature who tried the petition against Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's election for Central Finsbury, died on Tuesday as the result of an attack of paralysis. He was in his sixty-sixth year, not an advanced age for members of the English Bench, and was, it is understood, about to retire. As a Judge he excelled in lucidity, and his directions to juries were particularly at the period when he was in his prime often held up as a pattern. Of his summing up in a case tried some years ago at the Durham Assizes the present master of the Rolls, himself a master of terseness, observed:—I envy the clearness with which my brother Cave summed up this case to the jury. I wish I could express what I intend to say as clearly as he stated the case to the jury. A summing up in an action for malicious prosecution I have never read which I more admired." He was not remarkable for patience and he was sometimes a little severe on dull barristers. In fact, he frequently in such circumstances exhibited a bluntness of manner that was rather disconcerting to timid gentlemen of the long robe. But all counsel are not timid, and occasionally he found his match. "Do you really want me to believe that?" he was wont to say; and on receiving an affirmative reply he would add, "Then you must take me to be a greater ignoramus than I think I am." "I can give you law, but I cannot give you manners" he once remarked to a tedious barrister. "That is so, my Lord," was the crushing rejoinder. It is said that he keenly felt the selection of less able men for judicial promotion, and that disappointment was one of the causes of his intended resignation. He did not rise to the Bench as so many do through the portals of the House of Commons and he had no leading position in the London Courts. His reputation as a sound lawyer especially in criminal cases was made on circuit and it was this that obtained for him in 1881 his judicial appointment.

In the death of Mr. David Lewis, County Court Judge of the Mid. Wales Circuit, the Principality has lost one of its most notable men. After leaving Cambridge, where he graduated in mathematics, he practised as a barrister with considerable success on the South Wales Circuit and was chosen as the first Recorder of Swansea, his native town. He changed the Recordership for the higher position of County Court Judge in 1893. He wrote much about Wales, but politics did not interest him so much as they do many Welsh lawyers. He has died quite young; he was only 44.

The death of the Earl of Egmont, which occurred a few days ago, has attracted much attention from the fact that it occasions one of those romances of the peerage so dear to the English mind. He died childless, and is succeeded by his cousin, Augustus Arthur, who has just turned forty and who has had a somewhat adventurous career. He was at one time in the Natal Mounted Police. Then he became a member of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and later hall-keeper of the Chelsea Town Hall. An amusing story of his Chelsea days is related. Mr. Whitmore, M.P., who had just defeated Sir Charles Dilke, was addressing a noisy meeting in the Town Hall. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the excited and angry audience to disperse. Perceval, turning his knowledge of fore appliances to account, brought out the hose and discharged a volume of water in full force on the rival politicians. He was summoned to the police court, but the case was dismissed with costs. As the Vestry refused to pay his bill amounting to £12 he determined to shake the dust of Chelsea off his feet and gave notice to his employers. But before his time expired he again distinguished himself by turning out the lights on a dancing party in the hall and leaving the gay company in cimmerian darkness. Subsequently he worked in a Cheshire salt mine, and later his friends sent him to the Cape. He returned from South Africa two years ago, but what he has been doing in the meantime we are not told. It is to be hoped for the sake of the decorum of the House of Lords that he will not play any of his practical jokes in the gilded chamber

Sir Everett Millais, son of the lamented painter, has died suddenly from pneumonia, the result of getting wet through while on a visit to town and not changing his clothes immediately. He did not inherit his father's talents for painting, but was an acknowledged authority in natural history. He was only 41, and the baronetcy devolves upon his son, a lad nine years old. It is pointed out that the motto of the Millais family is "Ars longa vita brevis."

Other deaths announced are those of Mr. David Powell, a city magnate, and formerly Governor of the Bank of England; Colonel Charles George Slade, late of the Rifle Brigade; Mr. Henry Abbott Robert, Alexander, who retired from the Bengal Civil Service nearly a quarter-of-a-century ago; Mr. Thomas Brumby Johnston, Queen's Geographer for Scotland; Mr. James Houldsworth, the well-known Scottish ironmaster; and M. Francis Pulszky de Lubocz et Cselfalva, the friend and co-worker of the famous Hungarian leader, Kossuth.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba...	1	0	13
B Mandvi	2	0	29
C Market and Fanaswadi	3	0	27
D Khotwadi.....	2	1	9
E 2nd Nagpada and Kamatipura.....	4	2	25
F Parel	0	0	5
G Mahim	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	4	16
Total.....	12	7	127

CHOLERA.

Attacks	6
Death	1

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Esplande	1	0	6
B Mandvi	3a	0	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, and Bhuleshwar	3	1	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, and Walkeshwar	0	0	6
E Mazagon	2	0	20
F Parel and Sion.....	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worlee	0	2	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	5	6
Total.....	9	6	98
Total to date 12,956		10,997	

a Two recent arrivals from up-country, Junnar.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	4
Deaths	5

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay up to yesterday (Sunday) morning, at 6 a.m., was 98. The returns on Sundays are always subject to some delays, and they cannot therefore be regarded as absolutely correct. Besides, the heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday probably delayed the disposal of bodies, funeral parties being inclined to wait for a break.

The Government have sanctioned the scheme of segregation of all third-class passengers coming to Bombay from districts where plague is rife. All such will be placed under observation in camps for 6 days. Passengers of a better class will be given certificates of surveillance, so that they may be under observation in their own homes.

On Saturday search parties, consisting of Sir J. M. Campbell, Dr. Dimmock, Mr. C. C. James, and other gentlemen, found fifteen cases of plague in the Ward of Mandvie. The sufferers were for the most part removed for treatment to private hospitals.

Unfortunately several of the medical and subordinate staff engaged on plague duty are suffering from fever or a form of influenza.

Mr. Pugh left more than one appeal behind him for settlement. The Plague Committee were much mystified by the receipt, last week, of a telegram, from Mr. Pugh's brother in Calcutta, asking that the servants of the eminent barrister, who left for Europe by the mail steamer of the 18th instant, should be detained in the Segregation or Observation Camp, in which they had been interned until the arrival of the sender of the message in Bombay, on Saturday last. A search for the servants, whose names were specified, in the Wari Bunder and other camps in our city was fruitless. It is quite possible that Mr. Pugh may have mixed up the Segregation Camps in Bombay with the Khana Camp or the Railway trucks which now do duty in Kalyan for the isolation of suspected travellers. It is too bad that Mr. Pugh's servants, as well as his client, should have been deprived of liberty.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The reports made by the medical officers to the Plague Committee, on Saturday morning, stated that a suspicious case of fever, probably plague, was removed from No. 45, Hamal Street, Lower Colaba, to Grant Road Hospital, the patient being a tramcar driver. One suspicious case of fever was removed to Wari Bunder Hospital from Koliwada, 3rd Lane. Another similar case was removed from the Koliwada 1st Lane to Grant Road Hosp tal.

QUARANTINE REPORT.

On Friday morning, there were 248 persons under observation in the Wari Bunder Camp; 75 were admitted during the day, and 70 discharged. Three patients were removed from the Camp to hospitals; two to Grant Road Hospital, suffering from pneumonia, and one to Arthur Road Hospital, suffering from high fever. There remained in the camp at the close of the day 250 persons under observation, 43 persons were discharged from the pilgrim shed, and two deserted it, leaving 230 therein in the evening. On the same day there were 25 persons in the Narelwady Camp, 187 were admitted, and 16 discharged, so there remained 196 under observation.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegraphic message from Cutch Mandvie, received by the Plague Committee on Saturday, stated that on the 23rd instant there were six fresh admissions there. The total mortality was nine, out of which six deaths were recorded outside the town and three in hospitals. The number of patients under treatment in hospitals was 71. Another cablegram, received yesterday by the Plague Committee from Cutch Mandvie, stated that four fresh cases were admitted in hospitals on the 24th instant. The total mortality was nine. The number of patients in hospitals was 70.

Lord Roberts has undertaken to preside at a great meeting of the Army Temperance Association, which will be held in Dublin on Oct. 4. The latest report of the association confirms (says the *British Medical Journal*) the previous year's records of improved physical and moral health from the abstaining habits of one-third of our Army in India. Court-martial convictions per 1,000 among the abstainers were, in 1896, only 5·21, against 38·88 among the non-abstainers. In 1895 the corresponding figures were 4·70, as against 42·27. The chief advantage from this propaganda of temperance falls to the 14,000 young soldiers, whose untried constitutions used to be so undermined by alcoholic indulgence while yet unaccustomed to the somewhat trying climatic environment. It is, from a health point of view, gratifying to learn that 600 Chitral bars were issued last year to the abstaining survivors of that campaign.

THE POONA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL MATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

The semi-final tie in the above tournament, which was to have been played off yesterday, but owing to the rain put off, came off on the Kirkee polo ground, this morning. The attendance was very large. The match was between the 4th Hussars and the Poona Gymkhana. The Gymkhana played pluckily, but had no chance against the Hussars, who played most splendidly throughout in spite of the wretched state of the ground. Score—4th Hussars, 6 goals and 6 subsidiaries, to Poona Gymkhana's 1 subsidiary.

THE POONA RACES.

PRESENTATION OF A CUP TO MR. PALLONJI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

To-day being the Governor's Cup day, a large attendance of spectators assembled on the Grand Stand to witness the races. A special feature in to-day's programme was the presentation of a bowl to Mr. Pallonjee, the late Assistant Secretary, W. I. T. Club, who had worked very hard and with zeal for the last 28 years. The cup was presented by his Excellency after the fifth race was run. The following is the details of to-day's races:—

1st Race.—"The Welter."—Distance 6 furlongs, Rs. 800. For all horses. Weight—For age and class raised 21lbs. Penalties—Winners; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Professionals who have ridden a winner of value Rs. 1,000 to carry 7lbs. extra. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May, 1897, 6lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs. extra.

Mr Rustomjee P Kapadia's br w gold Roy, 10st 10lbs, Ebrahim	1
H H Aga Khan's ch w m Maud, 9st 11lbs, Namah.....	2
Mr Warner's br g gold Coverlet, 10st 11lbs, Turnbull.....	3
Mr Reginald Bentinck's bl aus m Snowdrop, 9st 11lbs, owner	0
Mr Moochool Shah's b ong m Sampler, 10st 4lbs, Gibbs.....	0

The run past the post found Roy cantering in by two lengths; four lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 23 secs.

2nd Race.—"The Lilliputs."—Distance ½ mile. Rs. 1,000. For all Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 and under. Weights—13-2 to carry 9st 4lbs. Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 10lbs. Winners in the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000, 10lbs. extra. Allowances—Maidens 1st May, 1897, 4lbs.; Maidens, 5lbs. Accumulative.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a p Pretender, 8st 11b, Ebrahim.....	1
Mr Hyde's g a p Fresco, 8st 11b, Robinson.....	2
Mr Ali bin Talib's wh a p Hudson, 8st 7lbs, C.B Mahomed..	3
Chief of Kagal's g a p Special, 9st 7lbs, Shunsoodin.....	0
Capt Sellar's g a p Toby, 8st 12lb, Middenhall.....	0
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 8st 7lbs, Gibbs	0
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's g a p Kolhapur, 8st 7lbs, Southall	0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Successor, 8st 4lbs, Namah	0
Mr F N D's bl a p Bony Boy II, 8st 4lb, Chuggan.....	0
Mr James' g a p Orphan, 8st 3lb, Hoyt.....	0
Major Kettlewell's g a p Picnic, 9st 4lbs, Greenhalgh	0
Mr J H's b a p Sues, 7st 12lbs, Native	0
Mr H P Turnbull's b a p Conductor, 7st 9lb, Lansdown	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malta, 7st 12lb, Heeroo.....	0

Won almost on the post by three-fourths of a length; one and a-half length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—55 secs.

3rd Race.—"The Governor's Cup."—Distance R. C. and a distance. Rs. 3,500. Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. the Right Honourable Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., and Rs. 2,500 from the Fund, out of which the second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. For all Arabs and Bo. C. B's. Weights—Handicap. Handicap to be published on the 15th September. Penalties—Winners after the publication of the handicap to carry 4lbs extra for each race won; of a race value Rs. 900, 7lbs for each race. Notice—A Bombay Presidency C. B. is a C. B. whose dam has been in a place within the Civil or Political control of the Government of Bombay for twelve months immediately preceding the birth of the foal.

Mr Mahomed Musthan's b a gal Istamboul, 7st 5lb, Heeroo.	1
Mr Petrocheny's b a gal Peshwan, 8st 5lbs, Southall.....	2
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's g a h Martaban, 8st 4lb, Gheenhalgh	3
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's ch a h Chand, 8st 8lb, Mirza	0
H H Aga Khan's ch a h Acheson, 9st 2lb, Ebrahim.....	0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Faker, 8st 13lb, Vinall	0
Chief of Kagal's g a h Shanavaz, 8st 5lb, Sunsudin	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hakum, 8st 2lb, C. B. Mahomed...	0
Mr Akerman's b ch gal Sweet Vernal, 8st 1lb, Robinson....	0
Mr D D's b a h Almonium, 7st 9lb, Wiles	0
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma, 7st 6lb, Noor Mahomed	0
Mr Shaik Essa Khalifa's ch m h Kingcraft, 7st 4lb, Chuggan.....	0
Mr Frankim's bl a gal President, 7st 10lb, Gibbs.....	0
Mr Adam Var Mahomed's b a h Chief Jus tice, 7st 2lb, Pilojee	0
Mr James' b a gal Kapurthala, 7st 1lb, Hoyt	0

A trifling accident marked the race before the start. Shanavaz jumped in to the roles and upset his jockey Shumsuddin. Istamboul at the start jumped off with the lead, and gained the pace throughout by President and the others in a bunch. A the 1½ mile Istamboul was still heading the procession, and had increased his lead to three lengths, Kapurthala and Brandy being next, and President fourth. Brandy began to show up near the 5 furlong post and Martaban was also visible. The same order was maintained till the turn, but then Brandy began to close upon Istamboul and a tight race ensued, which Istamboul just pulled off by a short head; three lengths between second and third. Time—3min. 11 secs.

4th Race.—"The Commissioner's Purse."—Distance 6 furlongs. Rs. 1,500. Rs. 500 presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Spence, and Rs. 1,000 from the Fund, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For all Galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—English and Australian 13-3 to carry 9st. 7lbs.; Arabs and C.-B's 13-0 to carry 8st. 7lbs. Penalties—Winners; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 1,850, 5lbs. extra; of a race value Rs. 3,000, 7lbs. extra. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May, 1897, 5lbs.; Maidens, 5lbs. Accumulative.

Capt W Kerrich's b aus gold Gelstan by Sardius dam by St Albans, 8st 2 lbs, Robinson	1
Mr. Rustomji P Kapadia's ch m gold Frodsic, 7st 13lbs, C. B. Mahomed.....	2
Mr. J. B's ch aus m Zora, 8st 5lb, Wiles.....	3
Mr. Warner's br g gold Borough Diamond II, 9st 11lbs, Lansdown	0
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's b a p Taiseer, 8st 5lbs, Gibbs	0
Mr. F. C. Allen's b aus m Warena, 10st, Ebrahim	0
Mr. S. A. W's b a p Captain, 8st 5lbs, Mirza	0
Messrs. F. Gordon and Franklin's b w p Tyro, 6st 9lbs, Pilloji	0
Mr. D. D's b a gal Phelwan, 8st 5lbs, Gheenhalgh	0
Mr. Alloo Hoosain's g ch m Sally, 8st 4lbs, Chuggan	0

Three lengths between first and second. 1 1-2 length between second and third. Time 1min. 25secs.

5th Race.—"Extra Race."—Distance ½ mile. Rs. 500. For maiden Arab Galloways 13-3 and under. W. I. 13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. Animals which have not won a race value Rs. 150 allowed 4lbs.

Mr Artin Esayie's ch a gal Governor, 8st 10lb, Ebrahim.....	1
H H Maharaja Kholapur's ch a p Panahala, 7st 10lb, Southall	2
Mr James' b a gal Bantam, 8st 10lb, Hoyt.....	3
Col Beaver's g a gal Bourbon, 8st 2lb, Robinson	0
Mr Frankland's b a gal Off Chance, 8st 7lb, Greenhalgh	0
Chief of Kagal's ch a gal Johar, 8st 11lb, Mirza.....	0
Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar, 7st 9lb, Wiles	0
Mr Turnbull's g a p Kellan, 8st 11lb, owner.....	0
Capt Lovett's ch a gal Sprite, 8st 10lb, Gibbs	0
Major Briggs's b a gal Crisis, 8st 11lb, Koudali	0
Mr D D's g a gal Sadad, 8st 10lb, Vinall.....	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a p Bulbul, 7st 8lb, Heeroo.....	0
Hajee Abyeed's g a gal 8lbi, 8st 11b, Noor Mahomed.....	0
Major Blomfield's b a gal Blemish, 8st 4lb, Lansdown	0
Adam Yark Mahomed's g a p Namdar, 7st 6lb, Chuggan.....	0

1½ length between first and second; two lengths between second and third. Time—54½ secs.

6th Race.—"The Pony Selling Race."—Distance ½ mile. Rs. 500. For all Arab and C. B. ponies. Weight—Ponies entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. 5lbs, allowed for every Rs. 200 below that price. Lowest selling price Rs. 500. Allowances—W. I. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Entrance—Rs. 30 to close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race.

Col Beaver's bl a p Burmah, 8st 8lbs, Robinson.....	1
Mr Lyndon's g a p Mercury, 8st 2lbs, Greenhalgh	2
Chief of Kagal's b a p Gift, 7st 5lbs, Southall.....	3
Mr Peer Mahomed Ebrahim's b a p Driver, 7st 12lbs, Noor Mahomed	0
Aga S Shah's g ch m Aline, 8st 2lbs, Heeroo	0
Mr J B's g a p Taleta, 7st 9lbs, Native	0
Mr Frakim's g a p Haughty Boy, 8st 3lbs, Gibbs	0
Mr James' bl a p Essor, 7st 10lbs, Hoyt.....	0

Two lengths between first and second; same distance between second and third. Time—23secs.

THE KILLING OF KINE.

A public meeting of the Hindus of Bombay is to be held, at Maddhav Baugh, this evening, at 5-30, punctually, to protest against the practice prevailing among Native princes, on Dussera holidays, of killing buffaloes, goats, etc., for sacrifice, and to send a petition. The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar will preside. The gentlemen convening the meeting include the Hon'ble Goculdas Khandas Parekh, Messrs. Luximdass Khimji, J.P., Virchand Deepchand, J. P., Premchand Roychand, Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, Seth Shivlal Motilal, Babu Panalal Punamchand, and others.

A serious outbreak of yellow fever has occurred at a fashionable watering-place on the Gulf of Mexico, not far from New Orleans, and is attributed to the eating of oysters grown in the polluted waters of the bay. In the capital of Louisiana itself the appearance of the disease was coincident with the descent of a swarm of beetles, which covered the pavements in several parts to the depths of three or four inches.

THE ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

AN UNSATISFACTORY FINISH.

The final of the Association Tournament was played on Saturday, and the game which should have been a fast and exciting one was completely spoilt by the downpour of rain which put the ground under water and made the ball as heavy as lead. The winners, the Middlesex Regiment, thoroughly deserve their victory. They have trained hard and have played pluckily all the way through. The credit of their performance must be given to two men—the one who kept them hard, viz., Band Sergeant Howard and the one who kept the Durhams out yesterday, viz., Lieutenant Hall. He played a great game throughout, always there when wanted and always kicking with a sureness which gave his forwards the greatest confidence and kept them employed the whole time. But for him the Durhams must have scored, and that his own team recognised this fact was shown by the enthusiasm they displayed when time was called, and they were left the victors by the narrow margin of one goal to nothing. Like one man they seized him, and hoisting him on their shoulders carried him off the field. What the result of the game would have been if the rain had held up it is useless to conjecture. The Durham forwards certainly showed more science than their opponents, so far as the state of the ground allowed, but they seemed to lack the dash of their opponents. The Middlesex scored their goal in the first two minutes, and though the Durhams pressed them hard most of the time they always failed at the critical moment, though one or two of their shots would have gone through but for the good stopping powers of Dawes, the Middlesex goalkeeper. Great enthusiasm was shown by the spectators, the majority of whom belonged to the winners' regiment and who in spite of the pouring rain stood there to cheer their comrades on. After the match the Cup and medals were presented by Col. Stevens, R.A., to the winning team.

The game started at 4-45, the Durhams defending the Cooperage and the Middlesex the Bandstand goal, the teams being placed as follows:—

Cooperage End.
The Durham Light Infantry
Pte Steel
Lt Mander Corpl Doick
Pte McMahon Pte Addison Pte Basnett
Pte Sullivan Pte Harris Pte Enderby L-Corp Good L-Corp Ellison
O
Pte Clelland Pte Surridge Pte Blair Pte Farmer Pte Davis
Pte Wilkinson Pte Barker Pte Cooper
Lieut Hall Pte Dupe
Pte Dawes.
Middlesex Regt
Bandstand End.

Blair started the ball for the Middlesex, and the forwards took it down the field Mander relieving by a long kick. A series of kicks up and down the field were indulged in by the backs of both sides, until Clelland getting on the ball centred beautifully to Blair, who put the ball through the post. This was the only point scored throughout the game. From the kick-off the Middlesex got on, but hands was given against them. The free kick sent the leather to Hall, who returned it up the field, and Clelland took it up on the right wing, the ball going into touch in the Durhams' "Twenty-five." From the throw in Surridge got possession and put in a shot which was well saved, and the Middlesex secured a corner. The corner kick sent the ball well in front of the goal, Mander relieving by kicking into touch. From the throw in Sullivan secured and took the ball into the Middlesex territory, but Dupe stopped him and returned the leather up the field again. The Durhams again attacked, Hall kicking into touch to save his goal. Heavy rain started at this point of the game, and completely spoilt all chance of a scientific game. Within a few minutes the lower end of the ground was practically under water and the ball was very heavy. Accurate passing was out of the question, and a man running at the ball was never quite sure whether his leg would slip from under him before he got to it. The Durhams continued to press, but their repeated shots were all wide of the mark and goal kick after goal kick resulted. At length the Middlesex forwards got on to the ball and dribbled up the field and secured a corner. From the kick the Durhams got away again, Sullivan taking the ball right down the field on the right wing. Hall, however, stopped him just when matters looked serious, and returned the ball to the middle of field. Blair, the centre forward of the Middlesex, spoilt his chance of getting down the field by putting his hands in the way of the ball, and a free kick was given against them. The ball was returned by Hall into touch, and from the throw in the Durhams attacked but sent the ball behind, the shot put in by Good lacking direction. From the kick out the leather went into touch just by the Middlesex "Twenty-five" flag, half time being called with the throw in; the score being Middlesex 1 goal; Durhams *nil*. The ball was restarted by the Durhams, and they immediately took it down the field where they pressed the Middlesex backs hard. Hall, however, was there, and relieved the pressure somewhat by a good kick. The relief was only momentary, and the Durhams again returned to the attack, Enderby putting in a hot shot which was well fisted out by the goal-keeper. Matters began to look rather serious for the Middlesex as they could not clear their lines at all owing to the heavy condition of the ball. Hall at last got on to the leather, and dispensing with the usual long kick dribbled the ball past the Durhams and passed to Clelland, who took it down the field, gaining a corner. From the kick the ball was nearly headed through the posts, but Steel fisted it out. The Durhams now experienced the same difficulty in getting the ball away as their opponents had a few minutes before, and tried in vain to transfer the game to midfield. The only man on the ground who seemed, to be able to kick any distance was Doick, the Durhams back. The state of the ball apparently made no difference to him and some of his kicks were real good ones

THE INDIAN FRONTIER CRISES.

"N." who has some knowledge of the Indian frontier from Chitral to Chaman, writes a long letter to the *Times* on the subject of the tribal risings. He rejects as inapplicable the hypothesis that our action in Chitral has anything to do with them, and comes to the final and more imposing argument—that it is the forward policy in general and the distrust which it has inspired that have induced this widespread ferment along the Indian border. The impression is circulated, he says, that the Indian Government have been captured by a military clique, who, regardless of economy or wisdom or justice, are bent upon plunging India into a vortex of military adventure beyond her true frontiers; and this policy, characterised as the forward policy, is contrasted with the cautious and statesmanlike policy of great men in days gone by, who held that the frontiers of India by the Indus valley and that the tribes beyond should be left like the followers of one late Mr. Parnell, to stew in their own juice, and to oppose, if haply they were so minded, any enemy that might attempt to march through their mountains to the invasion of India. There is some discrepancy in the views entertained as to the date at which the sound policy was abandoned and the mischievous policy adopted in its place. Some writers attribute it to Lord Lytton in 1878; others give 1880, 1887, and other dates as the fatal turning point; but there is a consensus in this school of opinion as to the pernicious character of the change. "I shall not attempt to argue here the merits or demerits of the two policies. It could, I think, easily be shown that it is only with infinite reluctance that the Indian Government have at any time embarked upon frontier enterprises, which disarrange budgets postpone long-contemplated public works or schemes of reform, prevent remission of taxation, and add to the already heavy burdens of the administration: that the so-called forward policy has been forced upon them by circumstances; which no Government whatever its politics could in the long run resist; that the arguments used against it now might equally have been used, and were used, against the Gurkha and Sikh wars and the annexation of the Punjab; that since 1878 the general security of India has been enormously increased; that the contact of a strong and civilised Power with wild communities in a more savage state of existence has invariably in history led to the advance of the one and the retrogression of the other; and that the separation of rival Powers cannot be permanently effected by leaving a sort of Highland Alsatia between them. My point or argument, however, is that there is nothing in recent events which directly affects this controversy. The most remarkable feature of the risings is, not the extent of territory over which the movements as a whole is spread, but the total lack of any cohesion, concert, or combination among the various factors composing it. If there had been anything like a sustained or premeditated revolt against the so-called forward-policy we should not have had the Waziris, Afridis, Orakzais, Mohmands, and Swatis all rising at different times and in independence of each other. Why should the Afridis have risen at all when the forward policy has admittedly never been applied to them? Why should certain clans or sections of the tribes have risen while others have remained quiescent? Why should disloyalty have been apprehended even at Quetta, where the Sandeman policy has always been lauded as the true and legitimate substitute for the forward school? It is not therefore to the forward policy, in my judgment, that these events can be attributed. Similar incidents in isolation occurred long before 1883-87, long before 1878, in fact in Lord Lawrence's day and ever since the Mutiny. They were not so much noticed then, as they occurred singly, and did not attract the attention of newspapers at home. Now that a number have occurred simultaneously, and that party capital seems to be deducible from the coincidence, an outcry is raised against a policy for which Conservative and Liberal Governments and Viceroys are equally responsible, and from which assuredly no Radical Government or Viceroy, were such to be called into existence to-morrow, would think of departing. To those who know India there will be nothing surprising in the occurrence, or even in the coincidence of these events. Along the entire border there is always simmering among the more turbulent tribal element, who chafe under the order and restriction of licence imposed by the British method, a feeling of resentment which fiery preachers can in times of excitement influence to boiling-point. In a year when India has suffered from famine and pestilence, when rumours of sedition have been widespread in the native Press, and when a great strain has evidently been placed upon the resources of Government, a considerable increase in the area and number of the points of ebullition is not to be wondered at. "At last," each village Peter thy Hermit will proclaim, "the long-sought opportunity is come." The spark so lit will fly from peak to peak and ignite valley after valley till the entire frontier appears to be in a blaze. That these successive or simultaneous conflagrations will be effectively extinguished, just as their individual predecessors have been, is sure. The strain may be greater, but the expense heavier, the burden more to be deplored than on previous occasions. It is no matter for laughter. But neither is it one for tears. It may provide us with food for examination, but it need provoke no genuine alarm. Least of all should it tempt us, in the momentary gasp of peril, to ill-judged censure of those who know much better than we, both what they are doing and what should be done." It may be that when these risings have been duly suppressed the entire question of our frontier administration may come under review; that the system of subsidies and conciliation—a sort of disguised blackmail—may require to be replaced by some methods less open to abuse; that the Intelligence system upon the border may need to be overhauled; that a more specialized management of the frontier, in contradistinction to the fortuitous officialism of the Civil secretariats, may be in part inaugurated; that the strength of some of our frontier garrisons may call for increase; that some tribes may pass more directly than hitherto under our control. All these are matters for later and expert consideration. In the meantime let not public opinion be unjust either to a party or to a policy, nor let it shrink dismayed from the inevitable obligations of Empire.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN.

In the course of an interview with a representative of Reuter's Agency, Sir Auckland Colvin said:—"Anything like combined and simultaneous action among all the tribes is not the least probable or even possible. But the movement, nevertheless, is no doubt going on in a sporadic fashion all along the border, and will continue to go on until the Government of India is in a position to take the offensive and to march one or more effective expeditions into the tribal country. In any case there is no risk of much opposition, I should say, from the Quetta side. After the disturbances have been put down the question of the merits of the frontier policy adopted in recent years will presumably be thoroughly overhauled and examined. That policy practically aimed at establishing British influence, and, if necessary to that end, planting at given points British military posts in various territories beyond our frontier. Its weak point has always seemed to me to be, apart from all questions of right or justification, that, in order to be effective, it required a much larger military force than we have at our disposal in India, or than Indian revenues could pay for should the army be raised to the figure necessary to provide the further troops required. Any extension of that policy, such as by taking up points in the Afridi country for instance, or undertaking to subjugate and to keep in subjection all or any of the tribes now ranged against us, would prove so costly as practically, in my judgment, to make it quite impossible. Our frontier policy, when it comes to be discussed and examined in all its intimate possibilities and developments, will have to be re-examined, not only from the point of view of military requirements, but equally from the financial and political standpoints—that is to say, it will have to be asked not only how far it is necessary or possible to establish military dominion in the tribal country, but whether funds are forthcoming to meet the cost, and what will be likely to be the view taken in India of so large a permanent alienation of Indian revenues for requirements in territories far beyond its own borders. The precise policy to be advocated must depend in a considerable measure on the position of affairs after the military operations are over—that is to say, on what is found to be the temper of the tribes, on the causes of their combination against us, and on the possibility of coming to such an understanding with them as will make it possible to establish reasonably friendly relations should we continue to occupy posts in their country. No policy in my judgment can be in the long run wise or successful which is not firmly base on such considerations as those which Lord Lawrence placed on record as fundamental—namely, that it should not, either immediately or in a visible future, compel us to impose additional taxation on the people of India; that it is calculated not to lessen materially the contentment of the masses in India; that it is not opposed to the policy of husbanding the finances of India, and consolidating and multiplying our resources therein. The military operations will probably be somewhat prolonged. It is but natural, perhaps, that doubts should, in the first instance, be felt about the Amir; but I think it is to be regretted that so much stress was laid on them merely on suspicion. The movements can be accounted for by more probable causes and without such an hypothesis. The fact that we insisted upon holding garrisons within the limits of the Orakzai and Swat countries is quite enough reason for these tribes undertaking hostilities, when we remember their well-known passion for independence and their fanatical ill-will towards the British Government of India. Asked whether in his evidence before the Commission on Indian Expenditure Sir Auckland Colvin had not referred to the great growth in the influence exercised by the military element in the Viceroy's Council since 1885, and, if so, whether it was in any measure in consequence of the growing ascendency of this element that the present frontier policy had been adopted, Sir Auckland Colvin said:—"I think it must be admitted generally in great part traced to that cause. Roughly speaking, until 1885 and until the Penjdeh affair the military authorities of India were looked upon as responsible for the security of India against internal danger only, and the Government of India, as a whole, were able to judge pretty effectually of any measure that might be proposed to that end; and were able so to speak, to box their compass. Since 1885, however, the military authorities have occupied themselves mainly with plans and projects for the security of India against attack from Central Asia. This has given them far greater weight in the Councils of India. It has enabled them to speak with the greater importance due to their efforts being directed against a more formidable foe, and against what is presented by them, on I know not what authority, as an imminent and impending danger. The military authorities in India have, therefore, affirmed and do affirm from time to time that this or that position or range of mountains, or such and such strategic lines or valleys, or what not, are essential for the defence of the country against a European invader. They are not likely to underestimate their requirements; and as the responsibility lies primarily with them the Government of India has been dragged, as it has seemed to me almost helplessly, at their call across the several mountainous areas and remote valleys which during the past ten years have been the scene of constant and successive conflicts. Almost every consideration for the good government of India has been made to yield to the alleged requirements of defence against external attack, and out of these has come about in course of time our present conflict with the tribes, whom it is apparently deemed indispensable to over-awe in order that they should not assist an invading force if left alone and in liberty. By-and-bye, when the authorities in India have grown more accustomed to the situation created by the presence of Russia in Central Asia, it is to be hoped that some sort of more stable equilibrium may be again established between the several interests pressing on their consideration from various and conflicting quarters."

STATEMENT BY SIR H. HAVELOCK-ALLAN.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, M.P., in the course of an interview, said he did not think the Sultan of Turkey had anything to do with the rising on the Afghan frontier, nor did he believe that the British advance on Chitral, which was a perfectly necessary operation, had anything to do with the frontier rising. The tribes which have risen have, he said, from time immemorial been turbulent in the extreme. They were not at all incensed or irritated by our advance into Chitral, and the cause of the outbreak must be looked for in some other direction. The tribes that had risen were not capable of combination, divided as they are by ranges of tremendous hills. The policy of subsidising frontier tribes could not be a permanent success. The outbreaks happened simultaneously with disturbances in other parts of India, such as Poona, the Deccan, and Baluchistan; but these were only caused by our leniency to the people in former years, and by the circumstance that in times of famine and depression those who are always ready to stir up strife have a better chance of success.

SIR J. B. LYALL ON THE "FORWARD POLICY."

Discussing the "forward policy" in the *Times* this morning, Sir J.B. Lyall says it is now the fashion to exaggerate the trouble the tribes used to give us before the revival of the policy in 1888-87, in order to justify that revival.

As to the Mohmands, we have, behind their backs in two senses, fixed a boundary line which cuts right through the centre of their tribal territory. It is an open secret that we have been wanting to go in and demarcate this boundary on the ground, but have been deterred by the hostile attitude of all sections of the tribe. Some sections have, however, if I am rightly informed, taken the cash allowances which we have pressed on them. This I admit was inconsistent. It may be thought no doubt that some of these tribes show a want of sweet reasonableness and proper patience in not waiting for the return of practical experience of policy before rising, but that only shows too remarkable temper of these people and the difficulty we may have in governing them. It does not seem to me inconsistent with the theory that they object to the forward policy. All who in any degree see the tribes' side of the question wish them to be treated with all the consideration possible under the circumstances. This is not so likely to be shown to them if they are regarded as mainly actuated by unprovoked savage fanaticism aroused by the victory of a distant Mussulman Power over a Christian nation. That idea seems to me far-fetched as a cause, though it may have fanned the flame.

INTERESTING FRENCH OPINIONS.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs:—The situation in India interests Frenchmen extremely, and only a very unimportant section of the community—even to name the one or two boulevard journals in question would be to do them an honour all incommensurate with their significance:—find the slightest satisfaction in the temporary embarrassment of the Indian Government. The particular sheets referred to, however, singularly magnify and misrepresent, and infer that it is a proof of British vulnerability all the more striking to the imagination as it follows so soon upon the incomparable spectacle of the Jubilee naval review. But there is the best of reasons why the majority of Frenchmen should hold the opinion which they now are expressing in regard to the Indian problem. They are convinced the revolts are, as for instance the *Soleil* says, "due to the echo of Turkish victories in Thessaly," and that these victories have caused a resuscitation of Mohammedan fanaticism in all Islamic countries. Such considerations as these are making the French think seriously as to the possible propagation of this wave of fanaticism into their own Colonies, and are even inspiring a certain sympathy for England in her embarrassment. One journal says:—"By what is taking place in India our rulers are warned. They can take the necessary precautions. They have undoubtedly already done so. But we may draw from these incidents another and not less useful lesson. In spite of the gravity of the revolt, English public opinion has remained calm. This coolness contrasts singularly with the emotion displayed here upon the slightest news of a Colonial check. The acquisition of a vast empire implies such mishaps. The gradual appropriation of the globe by Western civilisation cannot be made without hitches nor without trouble." In this connection, however, it is pertinent to cite the somewhat curious, although sufficiently characteristic, observations of M. Meline's journal, the *RepubliqueFrancaise*:—"If Islamism once again becomes menacing, it is only against England in India, and we have no reason to be disturbed, or, rather, we should see in this only a still further guarantee of the preservation of peace; for, being anxious as to what takes place on the Afghan frontier, England will have less temptation to hasten the liquidation of the heritage of the 'sick man' on the banks of the Bosporus. The British Government may be sure that this note of distrust in the semi-official journal here is more a matter of form and idiom than of deep-rooted conviction as to England's ultimate designs, and in turn average public opinion in France will not be induced by it to doubt that, after all, the lesson of events in India is being taken to heart by those who have the responsibility of maintaining order in the Soudan.

THE SOUDAN.

BERBER OCCUPIED.

Whilst Abu Hamad had to be fought for, Berber has been evacuated by the Dervishes and occupied by Abdul Azim and a body of friendly Arabs. General Hunter has left for Berber with four gunboats, and the Sirdar will follow shortly. General Rundle remaining at the headquarters at Merawi. It is expected that before long Berber will be connected by railway with Suakin. The Dervishes are withdrawing all their eastern outposts, and are reported to be concentrating on the Nile, with their most northern position at Metemmeh.

Captain Morgan, of the German Embassy, Constantinople, who represented the German War Office during the last Soudan Campaign, has arrived at Cairo. He will accompany the Nile expedition on behalf of his Government.

In an article on the Egyptian Soudan Campaign, the Paris "Temps" (Sept. 5) says, that in proportion as the expedition advances so will the anxieties to which it gives rise assume a more general and frankly political character. "It is sought to justify the expedition," the writer continues, "by the theory of the restitution to the Khedive of his lost provinces. Egypt and Europe have taken particular notice of these engagements. If Great Britain now finds it more convenient to forget them, she will find herself compelled to admit that she is not only one interested in the problem of the future of the Soudan, and that its solution cannot be left to the caprice of her diplomacy."

The semi-official "Opinione" (Rome), on Sept. 5, announced that "the recent deliberations of the council of Ministers, concerning African affairs, had reference to the following points:—The treaty of commerce with the Emperor Menelik; the despatch of a permanent representative to the Imperial Court; the question of the frontier; the regime in Erythrea. The deliberations of the Council on each of these points received the full approval of His Majesty." The "Opinione" of the same date, in the course of a long exposition of the situation, says that the Ministerial Council pronounced itself unanimously in favour of accepting the frontier proposed by the Negus to Major Nerazzini.

Italy renounces the Mareb line. The Colony will be organised on a pacific basis. Disarmament will be prudent and gradual. A treaty of peace will guarantee security to the south, but, until Kassala is restored to Egypt, and as long as the burden of its possession is not removed, the same tranquility cannot exist towards the west unless in the meantime the progress of English arms should place a formidable obstacle in the way of eventual attacks by Dervish hordes. Then only can the pacific organisation of the Colony be completed. The Mareb constituted a political peril and a financial burden; Kassala produced and produces military conditions necessitating grave sacrifices. The treaty with the Negus relieves us from the former, an accord with England will take from us the latter. The civil governor of the Colony will have no other mission than that of consolidating at Massowah the pacific organisation thus formed. Massowah costs too much. The administration has always been regulated according to military criteria, and while war appeared even remotely possible sacrifices were indispensable. The case once removed, SignorBonfadini will be entrusted with the noble mission of removing the effects. Parliament, on re-assembling in November, will find that its will has been respected and obeyed. Nevertheless, concludes the *Opinione*, it would be a mistake to believe that the Soudan question indicates a definite solution of the Colonial problem. They have the great merit of obviating all danger of new and perilous adventures, but leave Parliament full liberty to consider and choose the most dignified and expedient solution. Whether it be thought best to make of Massowah a commercial emporium, or retain a footing in Africa at all costs and in view of all eventualities, or to undertake at Massowah something similar to the trading enterprise in the Benadir country, or to totally abandon the Colony—for either of these solutions peace and time are needful. The policy of the Ministery assures them of both, it remains for others to decide as to the future.

The article summarised in the foregoing paragraphs (says the *Times'* Rome correspondent) speaks for itself. With Erythrea in the hands of two ardent Anti-Africans such as the Marquis di Rudini and Signor Bonfadini its future cannot be long in doubt.

In an article on the subject of the King-Emperor's visit to Germany, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* warns Italy to be on her guard against England. "The British," it says, "were those to whom the task of helping the Italians in Africa lay nearest; but they did not do it; on the contrary, the first thing they did after the Italian defeat was to enter into negotiations with Menelik and ingratiate themselves with him. England has not supported Italy in the Tunis question. She is not helping her in the Bizerta question, and will not help her in any serious difficulty she may one day get into with France. All England cares for is to have Italy as her side in order to save herself from isolation; but help Italy she never will nor can. Italian politicians, therefore, can do nothing wiser than disregard the alluring cries of England and leave the Island Kingdom to her "splendid isolation."

"KINGSHIP BY THE GRACE OF GOD."

THE KAISER AND HIS CRITICS.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says:—"The speech of the German Emperor at Coblence on 'Kingship by the grace of God,' has naturally provoked considerable comment. The Conservative Press. The *Cologne Gazette* says that it agrees with the modern view which bases the right of the Sovereign upon the Constitution—a prosaic foundation and one devoid of every mystic halo. 'At the same time,' continues the Rhenish organ, 'we attach purely academic value to controversies regarding Divine right. If a Sovereign is inspired, like William II., with burning zeal to promote the welfbeing of this people it is of no consequence whether he thinks that it is to God or to the nation that he is responsible. . . . The only objection to laying special emphasis on kingship by the grace of God is that it weakens the foundations of the Monarchy. The Emperor is free from illusions, the necessity of having a Monarch within the framework of a Constitution suitable for Germany, is a constraint to which every intelligent man ready submits. The romantic and mystic glorification of a Sovereign as more than human meets with little acceptance in the word of to-day and only welcomed in the seat of the scorner and by the enemies of the State. Grander than all appeals to mediæval legends is the saying of Frederick the Great that he was the first servant of the State. The Emperor William II. acts in accordance with the words of his great predecessor, and that is, after all, more important than colourless abstract disquisitions. In a similar strain the "Volsiche Zeitung" protests against the forced apotheosis of the Emperor William I., and finds that the old Emperors strength lay in the knowledge of his own very marked limitations and in his really wonderful gift of being able to select counsellors like Bismarck and Moltke and keep much farther than he himself could, and in invariably following thier advice. The Clerical *Kolnisches Volkszeitung* expresses its agreement with the *National Zeitung*, in the view that responsibility to God is common to Princes and to subjects. The right of each individual to act upon his own responsibility finds its limits where the rights and rights of others. Ministers and Parliaments as equally with the King responsible before the nation and before history for their actions and are bound to oppose every measure which they honestly consider to be mistaken or baneful."

THE EMPEROR AND HIS OFFICERS.

The *Hamburgische Correspondent* hears that the Emperor issued a Cabinet order to the army last month, in which he once more enjoined the generals in command to exhort their officers to lead a simple life.

A FRANCO-RUSSO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

M. G. Gerville-Reache has been an advocate of a Franco-Russian-American Alliance for over ten years. He has returned to the subject in the Paris "Eclair" saying that America, now that she is no longer a Nation in process of formation, is taking an interest in world politics, nor is the Protectionist policy of the United States an argument against his plan, Russia, too, is Protectionist, and so is France, and yet they are allied. M. Gerville-Reache contends that the interests of the three countries are the same, and that they have no conflicting interests, save, of course economic interests. These, he says, are in conflict between any two countries in the world. Then they have a common adversary—Great Britain. The United States has great Britain on her frontiers. Russia finds her in the Straits, the Balkans, Afghanistan, India. France finds her everywhere. France and Russia have a common adversary—Germany, Russia and America have another—Japan. The three Powers may also one day find China in their path. America would bring into the partnership feeble military power, but wealth, industrial capacity, inexhaustible resources, and a numerous auxiliary fleet in case of need. M. Gerville-Reache shows in his article plainly the value American help might have for the Dual Alliance, but he is not equally clear on the benefits which the United States would derive from an alliance. It may be added in this connection that, according to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, Belgium and Holland are about to conclude a defensive alliance.

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THREE WINTERS IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

STORY OF THE JACKSON-HARMSWORTH EXPEDITION.

After an absence of over three years, Mr. F. G. Jackson, the leader of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition to Franz-Josef Land, arrived in London on Sept. 3 on board the Windward. With him were Lieutenant Armitage, the astronomer of the expedition; Dr. Koettlitz, the medical officer; Mr. W. S. Bruce, the zoologist; and Messrs. Wilton and Heywood.

In the course of an interview with a representative of Reuters Agency he gave the following account of the departure from Cape Flora on Aug. 6:—It was towards evening when we sailed, and before leaving I carefully sealed up Elmwood, which had been our home for three years. With the exception of our luggage, specimens, &c., we left Elmwood, just as it had been during our stay. The windows were carefully boarded and nailed up, the door, to which I fastened a Union Jack was carefully protected by two spars and a flag was left floating on the pole a. Flagstaff Point. I also left behind, for the use of subsequent explorers six tons of coal and anything else I considered might be useful. In the room of our living house I left a quantity of supplies, including tobacco, chess and bezique, in case Andree should turn up in that region. All these, as I have said, were carefully protected, in the interest of Andree or anyone who might arrive there in the future. Of course I did not know of the safety of the Fram until after the arrival of the Windward, and I had established a depot on Bell Island in Leigh Smith's old house in case any of Nansens companions should have gone in that direction. This contains a good supply of provisions, and can be easily found, the house being on a prominent part of the island.

The little party made several journeys to Franz-Josef Land, and during one of these Mr. Jackson solved a most interesting geographical problem. For he has not only determined the northern coast of Franz-Josef Land—hitherto absolutely unknown—but he has also been able to decide the vexed problem of Gillies Land. It is now quite clear that this much discussed land does not lie where Arctic geographers have been in the habit of putting it, and that therefore it may be said to have ceased to exist—unless Cape Mary Harmsworth, the south-west extremity of Franz-Josef Land—can be said to have taken its place. This journey, in spite of the comparative short march subsequently undertaken by Mr. Jackson, practically completed the map of what may be called British Franz-Josef Land. The main points of this map have completely revolutionised all old ideas of Franz-Josef Land, for Mr. Jackson has swept away a continental mass of land, and in its stead placed a vast number of small islands where lofty mountains were supposed to rear ice-clad peaks into the sky. Mr. Jackson found these long-ridged hummocks of Arctic ice-pack, and, most curiously of all, perhaps, to the north of these frozen areas he discovered an open sea, which is at present, and probably for all time, the most northerly open sea in the whole world. It has been named the Queen Victoria Sea.

ORIENTALIST CONGRESS IN PARIS.

The eleventh session of the International Orientalists' Congress was opened, on Sept. 6, at the Louis le Grand Lycee in Paris under the presidency of M. Rambaud, Minister of Public Instruction. Altogether about 600 Orientalists are attending the Congress, and of these the English delegates are in the proportion of about one-sixth. Since 1873, when the first Orientalist Congress took place in Paris under the presidency of M. Leon de Rosny, there have been regular meetings every three years in the different capitals of Europe. The last session was held in 1894 at Geneva. The present Congress has been organised by a group of French savants, of whom the president is M. Charles Schefer, of the Institute, administrator of the Seaool of Living Oriental Languages, and the author of numerous linguistic works. The vice-presidents are M. M. Barbier de Meynard, Professor of Arabic at the College de France, and M. Senart, of the Institute, an Indian authority of great reputation. The two secretaries of the committee are M. Maspero, the learned Egyptologist, and M. Cordier, a distinguished Chinese scholar. Most of the Sovereigns of Europe have honoured the Congress with their patronage, and numerous Governments, as well as the principal learned societies of Europe, America, and India, have sent delegates to it, among whom are Professors Bevan and Brown, of the University of Cambridge; Professor Robert Atkinson, of the Royal Irish Academy; Colonel Plunkett, of the Royal Dublin Society; Lord Reay, Professor Sayce, Sir Raymond West, Mr. Robert Douglas, of the Royal Asiatic Society; Professor Rhys Davids, delegate with Lord Reay, of University College; the Rev. Mr. Ginsberg, of the Palestine Exploration Fund; Messrs. Margoliouth and Macdonell, of the University of Oxford; Lieutenant-Colonel Rranding, representing the University of Calcutta; Messrs. C. H. Tawney, delegate of the Provinces of Bengal; W. Crooke, Ward Howell, W. C. Bennett, delegates of the North-Western Province and of Oudh; Dr. Robert Cust and Mr. Aurelstein, delegates of the Punjab. Egypt is represented by Abderrahman Effendi and Mohammed Effendi; the Taung-li-Yamen in China by Li-Yong-Han, editor of the *Academy* of Han-Lin, Japan by MM. Tomii, Dean of the Faculty of Law, and Inouye, Professor of the Faculty of Letters. The Congress is divided into seven sections:—(1) Language and archæology of the Aryan countries (India and Iran); (2) languages and archæology of the extreme East (China, Japan, Indo-China, Malaisia, and Polynesia); (3) Mussulman language and archæology; (4) the semitic languages and archæology; (5) Egyptian and African tongues; (6) the East, Greece, relations of Hellenism; (7) Ethnography and Folk-lore of the East.

THE FORMAL OPENING,

on Sept. 6, was preceded, on Sept. 5, by an informal reception held at the rooms of the Hotel des Societes Savantes. M. Schefer read a report in the name of the French Society of Orientalists. He dwelt on the progress made recently in the study of ancient religions, Egyptology, and Assyriology, and in the Chinese and Japanese, Arabic, Persian, and Hindu tongues. He was glad to say this knowledge was bringing a more tolerant spirit, and was throwing new lights on religions. The Minister of Public Instruction then gave a cordial welcome to the savants present. Congress had returned enriched with a wider experience. Formerly studies were being exclusively in the Universities of Europe, but Asia was interested in them. France, which early in the century took them up, was now a great Asiatic Power. She had now from the Gulf of Guinea to the Mediterranean strong reasons for studying them, not to speak of her empire in the Far East. It was Paris that led the way in Orientalism. That city, one of the most luminous and richest in the universe, was proud to receive the Congress. The National Library had sorted its Oriental treasures in the Mazarin Gallery for their benefit. The Louvre had specially arranged literary remains of Egypt and Assyria. The Guimet Museum was made ready to receive them. But, rich as these collections were, there were sad gaps in them. However, these solutions of continuity would excite curiosity and make research keener than it otherwise might be. Professor Karabacek, from Austria; Professor Vambery, from Hungary, Lord Reay, from England; M. Bikdas, from Athens—who hoped that the Congress would meet there—Professor Guidi, from Italy; M. Tomii, from Japan; Professor de Goeje, from Holland; the delegates from Russia and Norway and Sweden, and M. Naville, president of the last Congress, from Switzerland, expressed the sympathy of their respective Governments in the work of the Congress.

At the meetings of the various sections in the afternoon, Professor Hirschmann, of Strasburg, and M. Rosff, of St. Petersburg, were elected president and vice-president of the Iranian section; Professor Gubernatis and Professor Breal, president and vice-president of the linguistic section; Professor de Goeje, president, and Professors Karabacek and Gaidi, vice-presidents of the Semitic section; Professor Kern, president of the Malay section; and M. Naville, president, and Professors Ehrmann and Liebiein, vice-presidents, of the Egyptian section.

At the sitting of the Congress, on Sept. 7, Professor Oldenberg, of Kel, called attention to an essay on Buddhism by Paine. This work is quite unknown, as it was only to be found in a rare volume of miscellaneous contents. But though written before the publication of most of the Pali and Sanskrit texts now accessible, it was, as might, indeed, be expected of any work of so great a critic, a remarkable exposition of the causes which gave rise to the great movement which we call Buddhism, and was full of suggestion for those scholars who were to-day working under conditions so much more favourable to study at the same problem.

Professor Ehrmann, of Berlin, laid before the Egyptian section a project which has already received the sanction of the German Government, for the publication of a dictionary of all the words found in hieroglyphic or hieratic writing. The time has gone by when undertaking of this magnitude and importance can be left in private hands, and in this case the Government had placed the work under the direction of a commission composed of members of the academies of Berlin, Gottingen, Leipzig, and Munich. It was expected that the collection and comparison of the materials accessible would last some years, but he trusted the actual publication would begin in 1903 and be completed by the end of the year 1913. The project (says the *Times* correspondent) was warmly supported, but on questions of detail as to the manner in which the work should be carried on considerable difference of opinion was expressed by Professors Wiedemann, Naville and Spiegelberg and the discussion had finally to be adjourned to a subsequent session.

IN THE ARABIA SECTION.

Professor Beavan, of Cambridge, proposed a new derivation of the difficult word "zendik" (heretic), which could not be explained from any Arab root, and has been often supposed to be a word of Persian origin. He, however, suggested an Aramaean origin, showing that the word would then mean simply "the just," an expression of the sort that heretics were fond of applying to themselves. Professor Goldziner threw doubts on the probability of the proposed explanation, but the general feeling was that Professor Beavan had found the solution of a puzzle which had hitherto baffled Arabic philologists.

In the section of Indo-China, M. Aymonier, whose work on the interesting ruins discovered in the jungles of Cambodia is well known, discussed the dates that can be arrived at by a study of the inscriptions especially those of King Yaovarmad, which have been found there, and which may be approximately dated in the ninth century of our era. In the Indian section, Professor Hardy, of Friburg, in Switzerland, discussed various Indian parallels to the story which forms the principal incident in one of Schiller's legends. The paper was of learned as the subject was interesting. In the discussion which ensued Professor Ludwig, Professor Kuhn, and Professor Leumann gave yet other instances of the clever way in which the legends make the heroine save the life of her lover who is himself carrying the letter which seems so innocent while it is really his death warrant. On Sept. 8, the director of the

PALI TEXT SOCIETY

of London announced the impending issue of eight new volumes; Professor Serge d'Oldenburg, of St. Petersburg, the inauguration of a series of Sanskrit Buddhist texts by the Imperial Government under his editorship; and it was stated that Mr. Granville Browne had undertaken the publication by private subscription of a series of Persian texts which have hitherto lacked editing. Dr. Winteritz read a paper on the South Indian MSS. of the Mahabharata, of which a new critical edition is expected sooner or later. Professor Paul Haupt, of Philadelphia, stated that a complete bibliography of Assyriology is being drawn up by Dr. Cyrus Adbe, of Washington. In the Mohammedan section a committee (comprising Professors de Goeje, Goldziher, Barbier deMeynards, Krabacek, Landberg, and Socin, Mr. Granville Browne and M. Van Stoppelaar) was appointed to arrange for the publication of an encyclopedia of Mohammedan literature and archæology. At night Prince Roland Bonaparte held a brilliant reception in honour of the Congress. The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 9:—There had been, yesterday, exhibited to the

INDIAN SECTION

—Hofrath Dr. Buhler, vice president, in the chair—a series of photographs of Buddhist antiquities found in Swat, many of them remarkable for beauty of design or delicacy of finish. At the meeting of the section, to-day—Lord Reay, president, in the chair—the section passed a unanimous vote of thanks to the Government of India for the steps it had taken for the preservation of works of art and historical remains in the Swat Valley. Special mention was made in this connection of the services rendered by Major Deane. The section hoped that the Government of India would consider it a matter of urgency to continue the efforts they had made and to renew the orders given against the destruction of these ancient monuments.—Sir Alfred Lyall undertook, on behalf of the Congress, to lay the resolution before the Secretary of State for India. He reminded the members that the district, a wild and remote one, was not under the organised administration of the Indian Government, which was in occupation of the country only by a few scattered military posts and by general influence. The fact that orders had already been given by the Government was sufficient evidence of its sympathy with the feelings on the subject which the section had shown, and of its wish to prevent their reparable loss to the history of art which the destruction of these ancient monuments would involve. The section also placed on record its thanks to the Government of Bengal for having, under Sir Charles Elliott, established an Asoka gallery, in which such of the inscriptions of Asoka as were inscribed in a manner rendering it possible to place them in museums could be preserved, together with casts of the others, and for having made arrangements by which casts could be made available elsewhere.—Sir Charles Elliott said that it was a very great pleasure to an Indian civilian, after his retirement from a position so exacting in its calls upon his time and his energy, to find that what he had been able to do for history or science or art in his too few moments of leisure from more urgent official duties should meet with the appreciation of so learned a body as the members of the section. It was not sympathy with the work of historical scholars that was wanting in India. One of the most pressing needs was undoubtedly the want of a leisured class who could devote to such questions a more exclusive and continued attention. The section also passed, on the motion of Hofrath Dr. Buhler, special resolutions of thanks to the Governments of Nepal and of India for the assistance they had rendered in the excavations at Kapilavastu and Lumbini, at the reputed birthplace of Buddha, and expressed its hope that arrangements would be made for the resumption of the work in the ensuing cold season.—M. Senart explained the results so far obtained from the discovery of what is, no doubt, the oldest manuscript yet discovered in India. There had arrived simultaneously in Paris and in St. Petersburg certain leaves of birch bark covered with strange letters. These letters were the Kharoshthi writing in use in the extreme north-west of India, and in his opinion letters of this particular form could not on palæographic grounds be of much later date than the Christian era, and might perhaps be older. The complete study of this invaluable ancient manuscript had not yet been carried out, but quite enough was now positively known to show its great importance.—Professor Serge d'Oldenbourg said a few words about the leaves of what was no doubt the same book now in St. Peterburg. The discussion which ensued showed how deep was the interest evoked by this remarkable discovery. The manuscript contains portions of a Buddhist book allied in character to the well-known Dhammapadam, and written in a dialect somewhat different both from Pali and from that of the Asoka inscriptions.

The name of Baron von Rosen was added to the committee on the Mohammedan encyclopædia mentioned above.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE DUAL ALLIANCE.

An interview with Prince Bismarck appeared, on Sept. 7, in the Paris *Gaulois*. It was published on the authority of M. Bazille, the Deputy for Poitiers, who received it "from one of his foreign correspondents, a man of great influence, whose information he has usually found extremely accurate." After saying that, in his view, the relations between France and Russia could seriously interest Germany only if there were indications that Austrian loyalty to the Triple Alliance had been in any way affected, and after affirming his conviction that Russia wishes to avoid all complications in Europe as well as in Asia Prince Bismarck expressed himself as follows:—

The chief topic of conversation between the Emperor and the Tsar, as well as between the Tsar and M. Faure, must have turned on the subject of England. In spite of the slight sympathy for the selfish policy of England, I fear that all this efforts at Peterhof have been made quite in vain. A serious active working entente with a very definite programme and a great deal of penetrating insight and tenacity would be required to result in a result capable of moderating English pretensions. I am, perfectly sure that Germany will not compass it, and we might have to repent undue nagging of the English. As for France, she has not to complain of her position in the world, which she owes in a great part to her relations with Russia as to her army, now well reorganised, and her prudent and honest Government. I am not an enemy of France, but the difficulty she finds in accepting the fait accompli of the integrality of the German Empire has its repercussion in a prudent mistrust. I said to Ferry:—"Seek some compensation. Found Colonies. Take outside of Europe whatever you like—you can have it"; and Ferry, without my ever having sought to create for him the slightest embarrassment—quite the contrary—obtained Tunis. In acting thus I annoyed not only the English, but our friends the Italians as well. If Jules Ferry had not understood me I should have had some sufficiently anxious moments in the region of the Vosges, and who knows what would have occurred? Certainly it would be a very good time to recover the Suez Canal and Egypt from the English, but I do not believe that in France there is really any passionate interest in this question. They are content, pure, perhaps, to wait for us. Germans to become still more deeply involved in our foreign policy, for at present we have neither leadership nor principles, in fact, nothing, nothing whatever. It is a case of general groping and waste of the stores of influence which I had accumulated.

The Paris *Soleil*, on Sept. 7, published a long and interesting letter, which, written by a Frenchman living in Russia and well acquainted, apparently, with the Russian language and Russian thoughts, is dated Sept. 3. In contradiction with the views of Prince Bismarck this writer says, referring to the Franco-Russian treaty:—

The treaty is in no way directed against England. In this respect the German scheme has completely fallen through. There will be, perhaps, more or less harassing of England on the subject of Egypt, but you may rest assured that Russia and France will make no sort of effort to embarrass her either in India or in the Transvaal. South Africa is quite outside our sphere of action. As for India, whatever may be said, we have never dreamed of conquering it. England may rest assured of our friendly neutrality. If any danger menaces it, it will not be our doing. And, indeed, our great journals have so well explained this that they have already almost all of them suspended the fire which only just the other day they were directing against England. This attitude of the Russian Press is as significant as it is new. All the true friends of Russia and France will rejoice at this as much as the English.

The

THE "DUAL" AND "TRIPLE" ALLIANCES.

THE Vienna *Nemzet*, the organ of the Hungarian Ministry, is responsible for the statement that the Emperor William, during his recent visit to the Tsar, was informed of the purport of the Franco-Russian treaty of alliance, which is of a purely defensive character and devoid of hostility towards any Power whatsoever. According to the Hungarian semi-official organ, this fact was communicated to the Vienna Foreign Office, and there is, therefore, no occasion for the assurances which certain journals have suggested should be given respecting the contents of the treaty.

A despatch to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* from St. Petersburg states that a decree is to be promulgated early in October by the Ministry of Finance authorising the investment of trust funds, bank reserves, and the moneys of other public companies, in various French undertakings, which has hitherto been prohibited under Russian law.

PLAIN WORDS FROM PRINCE BISMARCK.

A most interesting account of Prince Bismarck's views and utterances on certain leading questions of foreign and domestic policy is published in the Berlin *Zukunft*. The ex-Chancellor's statements are printed within marks of quotation, and there is (says the correspondent of the *Times*) no reason for doubting their authenticity. The first subject on which Prince Bismarck opened his heart was the consummation of the Dual Alliance. He said:—"'Nations alliees' is far from being equivalent to 'alliance.' It may according to circumstances, be merely the language of amiability; it may simply emphasise and underline the phrase 'nations amies' which commits him who uses it to as little. I remember in my own diplomatic experience similar obscure turns of expression which were not unpleasing to the ears of those whom they concerned. And if there is actually justification for speaking of an alliance, one would surely need to know the contents of the treaty before venturing upon an estimate of its value and its significance. The people in Paris who demand the publication of the text are not so far wrong. I do not think that the contents of the treaty, if it exists at all, would please the French. Russian policy, in my experience, has always been very cautious, and I cannot conceive that it would needlessly commit itself to adventures from which it could gain nothing. Count Muravieff, with whom my official and personal intercourse was very agreeable when he represented my friend Shuvaloff in Berlin as Charge d'Affaires, behaved as our friendand I see no reason why he should have changed his mind.

A HINT TO PRESIDENT FAURE.

M. Faure, who is said to have been an excellent business man—no bad school for heads of States—seems to possess (continued the Prince) "all kinds of useful qualities for the new fashion of political travelling. If it be true that, attired in a dress-coat and tall hat, he greeted the Russian troops with the regulation military salute—hand at helm—this manner of salutation, it must be admitted, is not correct. He ought to have taken off his tall hat and made his bow like our old Fritz (Frederick the Great), who used to lower his cocked hat to his saddle bow. But on the whole, it is clear that he got through the business successfully and with good taste. Only it must not be assumed that pleasant impressions and sympathies are decisive in politics. The Hymn to the Tsar and the Marseillaise hardly harmonise. But for all that the French pot has now been moved nearer the fire, and might more easily than ever suddenly boil over. This ought to deliver our rulers from any illusions which they may still cherish, and it should serve to warn them against altering the basis on which our national defence depend. It is well that we Germans can never lapse into easy Phæacian ways and that the Parisians, who, after all, determine French policy should from time to time awake us from too bright dreams by their clamour. But with phrases like nations 'amiesst alliees' they cannot really alarm us since Russian Emperors are no waysto too conscientious to bid their soldiers march merely for the possible gratification of French vanity."

NAVAL AND COLONIAL POLICY.

With regard to the increase of the German Navy, the Prince said:—"The papers keep incessantly disputing about the increase of our navy. Why all the noise? What sober experts judge necessary must be granted. I believe we need new cruisers, but I am very distrustful of parade-ships, which are only intended to make prestige, and which, when matters become serious, must sometimes be called sham ships, because they do nothing. When I was a Minister I felt no inclination whatever for a policy of Colonial conquest on the French model, and it seems to me that the present times is especially unpropitious for that. Our commerce must have adequate protection everywhere, but the flag must follow trade, not precede it. For a calculable time to come the most important thing for us is a strong trustworthy army of trained men, armed with the best weapon. That was Moltke's opinion, too, and he and I were as one in the conviction that we shall have to fight even the battles that will decide the fate of our Colonial possessions on the European Continent. No niggardliness, then, but also no fantastic plans, over which we shall in the long run come to loggerheads with other people who are important in connection with our European situation."

Interesting, too, if ungracious in tone (says the *Times'* correspondent) were the reminiscences of Prince Bismarck regarding his political and personal relations to the late Empress Augusta. "That exalted lady, the Empress Augusta," he said, "powerfully contributed to the deterioration of my nerves. She was herself of a nervous, changeable, and restless nature, was fond of politics, and at once flamed up if one would not or could not acquiesce in her plans. The friction between us began at an early date. When in '48 thePrince of Prussia (afterwards Wilhelm I.) wanted to go to England and I wished to see him in order to advise him urgently that he should remain in Potsdam, as the whole army and a great part of the rural population was on his side, and as his journey would have bad effects, she tried to prevent me from obtaining access to him. She was excited and, as she was wont when in that mood, she slapped her knee with the palm of her hand and declared to me that, above all things, she must provide for the future of her son (afterwards the Emperor Frederick). I subsequently heard of a singular project which had been hatched in her palace. Vincke came to me in the Diet and said he intended to bring forward a motion conferring the regency on the Princess of Prussia (Augusta), and he asked me what I thought of it. I inquired why in the world the Prince (William) should not be Regent. The Prince, Vincke thought, had become impossible in the country. 'All right,' I said; 'if you bring forward your motion I shall propose to have you arrested for high treason.' The motion never came on, because it had no chance of success without the support of the Crown Prince. All this did not improve my relations with the Princess, nor when she became Queen and Empress could she ever quite conceal her peculiar grudge against me. Her liking for everything French and Catholic intensified this feeling. In course of time there arose at her Court a cabal which did not invariably employ unexceptionable methods to achieve its objects, and there was much that I should have been unable to carry through unless the old gentleman—who, by the way, suffered no less than I from these things—had always run straight at the decisive moment. These conflicts, however, involved an expenditure of nervous power, especially when at the period of the constitutional conflict she would have persuaded the King to abdicate and I had to make an energetic appeal to him and point to his porte-epee. I can safely say that this protracted ladies' war injured my health more than all my public battles fought in Parliament and in the diplomatic service."

The Berlin *Zukunft* has also published some recent utterances of Prince Bismarck's with reference to the German Conservative party which are severely critical. They have excited great consternation among the Conservatives and are hailed by the Liberal Press as having radically damaged the prospects of the Government at the next election.

SUNSTROKE.

A PERSON who is sunstruck does not die because of overheating of the blood, but for the reason that there has been formed in his veins by the fierce rays of the sun a poison so deadly that it destroys the nerve cells.

This information is the result of a series of experiments conducted by one of the foremost disciples of medical science of the day. He says that if the action of the poison continues beyond a certain period the nerve cell cannot be saved from destruction. The sufferer either dies or continues to live in a damaged mental condition or suffering from a permanent physical disability.

"I have no hesitation in saying that the whole question of life or death with a patient poisoned by what is called sunstroke depends upon the action of his internal organs in eliminating the poison from the system. The chances are that a man in perfect condition will not die from sunstroke, but of how few persons this can be said! Apparently there is no greater safeguard against death from sunstroke than to keep one's kidneys in a normal condition. If the processes necessary to send this poison from the system are checked it means death or insanity in nine cases out of ten to the victim."

"FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth or nail brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, harde ns the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It destroys all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 15, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ANGLO-INDIAN MARRIAGES.

THE following extracts are taken from letters published this week by the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"Bayswater" writes (Sept. 4):—"About three or four years ago a native of India whose name is known to me came to London to study for the Bar. He married a respectable English girl and lived a couple of years with her, becoming in due course the proud father of an Eurasian boy. When the father in India heard of his son's 'mesalliance,' he promptly stopped his allowance, but the latter put off returning to India until forced by destitution, after realising his deposit at the Temple. Since his return to India he has omitted to make any provision for his English wife and his child, and forgot even to give her his address, so she is now absolutely unprovided for, having been disowned by her family in consequence of her marriage. . . I need not dilate on the hopeless and wretched position of an English girl married to a native of India, whether she accompanies him to the land of his fathers or is deserted in England; nor does the conduct of such a native require comment who omits telling his English wife certain details that are necessary for her fuller comprehension of the fatal step she is taking in the very one-sided arrangement that is binding on her and not on her husband—an omission that would land a free-born Briton in jail. Were natives of India, or of any foreign country, who pressed themselves as a 'registrar' office to be married to English women called upon to produce evidence that they were not already married, and that they had the sanction, necessary in their own country, of their fellow caste people, of their families, and their religion (which with Hindus is indispensable), such degrading and one-sided alliances would be nearly impossible. And as marriages contracted before a registrar in England might be made to carry the same obligations on a native of India as in the case of an Englishman, in so far that he would by such marriage be debarred from adding to his establishment by any subsequent marriage according to Hindu or Mohammedan rites. . . .

"Lincoln's Inn" writes (Sept. 6):—"As these unions seem to be on the increase, it is important that publicity should be given to their true nature. It might be gathered from your correspondent's letter that the wife is bound by such a marriage tie, while the husband is free from all obligation. That, however, is not the legal effect of the union. The rule that, when polygamy is allowed by the law of either party's country and faith, the marriage is null and void, leaves the woman, no less than her Indian spouse, free from all matrimonial responsibilities of a legal kind. In point of law, therefore, he cannot in any way control her freedom of action; while, on the other hand, he is under no obligation to maintain her. It is doubtful, moreover, whether either of them would, by marrying again, incur in this country the penalties of bigamy, and any children the wife might have by her Indian husband would be illegitimate. Such being some of the legal results of an Anglo-Indian marriage, it is obviously no marriage at all in the English sense."

"L. K. M." writes from Middle Temple (Sept. 8) with special reference to a letter signed "Indian Medical Service" supporting the contentions of "'Bayswater":—"While concurring with 'Indian Medical Service' that some 'Anglo-Indian marriages' have not ended as they ought to have done, I most strongly assert that most of them have turned out very happy ones indeed. Naturally, an educated Indian, or, as a matter of fact, an educated man, prefers a cultivated life companion to an uneducated one, and in this even 'Indian Medical Service' will agree with me. If some have been guilty of marrying beneath them, either in birth or education, they deserve to be treated according to the universally admitted rules of good society, and in my opinion they get exactly what they richly deserve. As to his assertion that all Indians have married their landladies' daughters and 'suchlike,' who all along have been brought up with the idea that the raison d'etre of their existence is to marry a man with a decent income, I can only say that during my experience, extending over a period of nearly five years in this country, I have never found one harbouring such ignoble and unworthy ideas. It is not fair to run down such ladies as a class. At the same time I must confess that gentlemen of my race have every reason to complain of their treatment by Englishwomen in India. I do not refer to the ever-grumbling Radical section of the young Indian party, and am proud to be a British subject. I have been presented at Court, have the entree into good society, and belong to a first-class club; and yet in India, if I were to visit an Anglo-Indian (in the strict Indian sense of the term), I should in all probability be received by him in the 'hall.' I do not wish to particularise myself, but I am quoting this as a general rule. Even 'Ranji,' the prime favourite of all Englishmen, would be a lucky man to get elected to an Anglo-Indian club, and would not, I am afraid, be readily received by Anglo-Indians. I know more than half a dozen Indian gentlemen who have married English ladies (not suchlike) and I speak from personal experience when I say that the course of matrimonial happiness never ran smoother. I will go further, and say that inter-marriage might be made one of the greatest agencies for the 'unification of England and India."

"Bayswater" returns to the subject (Sept. 8):—"In my letter that appeared on Sept. 4, I stated that the case was 'typical,' because both in India and here in England I have heard of many such cases and am personally acquinted with several instances that were most disastrous in their consequences to the women concerned. In the letter that appeared on Sept. 6, signed 'Lincoln's Inn,' it seems that according to English law, such marriges are illegal, and the children illegitimate. This alone ought to finally settle the question of expediency. According to Hindu ideas, no such marriage is recognised, as a Hindu cannot mary anyone but a woman of the proper caste, and he must have the sanction of his family, his caste, and his religion. A Mohammedan is not so much restricted, but no marriage is recognised by his co-religionists unless contracted according to the precepts of the Koran, which ignore an English registrar's authority. A Mohammedan, moreover, may, and sometimes does, marry four wives, and he combines in his own person the absolute power of a divorce court. I have been nineteen years in Upper India, and was a magistrate for about eight years, so I am in a position to know something about native customs and ideas. It is quite an assumption on the part of Mr. M. R. Hassan that "the greater part of the woman of the upper and middle classes of India are educated in their vernacular language.' Public opinion, both among the Hindus and Mohammedans, is against their education, though they outwardly pay some deference to the encouragement given by the Government of India to female education. The vernacular literature available to them is generally of a questionable kind, judging by the Hindi, Urdu, and Persian works I have read. Race prejudices is undoubtedly a factor, we cannot ignore. Natives of India, being 'men of colour,' cannot be placed on the same footing as regards marriage as 'other foreigners,' who are at least 'white men, brought up under conditions similar to our own. Englishmen abroad and Americans have no prejudice against foreigners, but have an ineradicable antipathy to 'colour,' as we see emphasised across the Atlantic in a community founded on the 'liberty of man.' The marriage of a Hindu native of India with a European is a 'misalliance' from his own point of view and that of his own friends, as his Koran and religion have never contemplated such alliances, which have no place within the pale of their social existence. Such marriages with the 'unclean' (or all non-Hindus are 'mlekshas') entail penances and purification. The conditions shown forth by Mr. J. Philpotts may be true enough for Ceylon, but Ceylon is not India, and experience in Ceylon cannot well be applied to India generally. The 'Burghers,' moreover, are now a 'caste' to themselves, which dates from times and conditions that no longer exist. An 'educated and polished native of India,' who marries an honest English girl, would at the best take his wife back to surroundings that never could be congenial to her, as she would be ignored both by her own people and by his. Native society in India is less tolerant than society in Europe and a wife does not necessarily assume her husband's social status. I have known of one or two 'happy marriages' between natives and European women, but these were quite exceptional cases, where the husband possessed special social advantages, and had cut himself entirely adrift from his own people. Such exceptions are very rare indeed, and serve to prove the rule that no man can serve two masters. The 'Indian blacks' do not generally belong to the 'noble Aryan race.' The Hindus are mostly 'Dravidian' and aborigines of sorts, with a greater or less infusion of Aryan blood, that is seldon found pure, except in the Brahman caste. The Mohammedans are even more mixed, and Semitic blood is seldom found pure. I defy any Hindu to obtain the sanction and approbation of his family, his caste, and his religion to an alliance with a European woman, that is not in him is socially degrading, and calls for the humblest penance, and for the intervention of his religion, before he can mingle with his own people. The 'mesalliance' arises from the mere fact that a European woman does not belong to a Hindu caste from which a Hindu may select a wife without any reference to her personal, social, and mental qualities, which are matters of little account to Hindu parents, who arrange the marriages of of their children without consulting the inclinations of the infant brides and bridegrooms; for the ancient institution of "marriage by capture" has fallen into disuse and we only read of it in such books as the 'Prem Sagar.' Marriage, according to European customs, is not a 'sacrament' binding on the concience of a native of India, and it would seem that your correspondent, 'S.' can know very little of Oriental customs and habits of thought to advocate the very thing that is so utterly opposed and repugnant to natives of India—viz., marrying out of caste, or beneath their caste, which to them is the same thing. Hindu social and religious institutions admit of no compromise. A Hindu cannot maintain his religion apart from his social obligations. He must maintain them intact, or become an outcast' belonging to a world that the Hindu community tolerates, but ignores. Mahomedans are more tolerant in social matters, but the Koran is their law-book as well as their spiritual guide, and no marriage is recognised by them except it be contracted according to the Koran, which allows much latitude in its interpretations, as temporary marriages are admissible. Thus, natives of India, and Orientals generally, are not amenable to our code, and cannot enter into our European ideas on the subject of marriage. Hence there should be some provision for cases where the two systems clash, to prevent our marriage laws being abused by foreigners, to whom they can't be made applicable. Why should marriage before a registrar in England be null and void, taking the place of a temporary marriage, that is so much in vogue in Persia, where the Razi marries the newly-arrived traveller at every place he passes through, should he so choose? In my humble opinion it were better for English girls to remain unmarried all their lives than to endure the social degradation and life-long ruin and suffering that marriage with any man 'man of colour' entail."

"M. R. Hassan" writes (Sept. 9):—"In reply to 'Bayswater' I wish to point out that a Moslem can marry a Christian or a Jew, and the marriage is legal if performed in a church, synagogue or registrar office. As for Hindu marriages, I do not thing there is any obstacle to Anglo-Hindu alliances in their Shastras."

KLONDYKE: GOLD AND DEATH!

WIDELY conflicting stories of the value of Klondyke as a goldfield find publication. Which is the correct picture time must decide.

THE SCENE ON THE SKAGWAY PASS.

The evil side of the business is described by the *Chronicle's* special correspondent, who has just visited Dyea and Skagway: "Nine-tenths of the traffic during the last five weeks," he writes, "has gone by the Skagway, and a terrible situation has resulted. At least 7,000 men and 2,000 animals have become blocked between the sea and the summit of the pass, a distance of eighteen miles. Hundreds more are arriving daily, thus adding to the struggling mob, and inextricable confusion prevails. The trail is impassable from boulders, logholes, and torrents. The route is strewn with dead horses and piles of stores and discarded impedimenta, the whole scene suggesting the retreat of a defeated army. There has been considerable suffering already, and much discouragement. Many men are abandoning the struggle and selling their outfits returning home. Others, worn out and emaciated by their frightful exertions, present a terrible spectacle."

AN INDICTMENT OF KLONDYKE.

The correspondent proceeds thus as to the goldfield itself:

Returned miners state that Klondyke has been over boomed, and there is nothing to justify the present rush. They say that the amount of gold obtained has been grossly exaggerated, and that the expenses of working are enormous. All whom I have interviewed strongly dissuade anyone from going to Klondyke who has a competence at home, and they cannot too strongly advise Englishmen to stay at home or not to start till March 1 at the earliest. They say that at least £150 will be needed, besides an outfit and a year's provisions. It is absurd to call the district a poor man's country, for the expenses are ruinous. I further learn that all claims at Klondyke have been taken, that there have been no new strikes this year, and that there is a great scarcity of provisions at Klondyke, and a serious famine is unavoidable. This winter experienced hands are leaving the country fast.

The correspondent, in brief, insists with great emphasis that there appears to be a nefarious conspiracy between the Pacific coast Press, the outfitters, and the steamship companies to push the boom regardless of consequences. "It is an iniquitous business," he declares, as "thousands are being lured to their ruin."

THE STATEMENTS OF A STATE OFFICIAL.

Against this indictment can be set the statements of Mr. William Ogilvie, the Dominion Land Surveyor. Mr. Ogilvie, who has been summoned home to give his advice upon the situation in the region of the goldfield, says in November he informed the authorities of the Dominion that fifty millions of gold was in sight; and he now predicts that fully seventy millions will be taken out in the shape of gold dust during the next three years. He describes 140 claims —100 on Bonanza Creek and forty at Eldorado—as the richest in the world, and he adds: "A twelve-pound pan of dirt from the claims were considered rich at 10 per cent. per pan. Now nothing less than a hundred dollars per pan is considered startling. Some of the claims on Bonzana will yield at least a million dollars." This is exclusive of the unexplored country or districts known to be yielding well when they were abandoned for Klondyke. Mr. Ogilvie himself "panned" 500 dollars from a single pan of dirt, which he selected in handfuls here and there, in order to make an average of a rich streak. He saw several small holes sunk by prospectors, and from the dirt at the bottom of each from 1,000 to 1,200 dollars's worth of gold was taken. The Dominion surveyor also tested the quartz, and found it yielded at the rate of a thousand dollars per ton. Next season will show the results of the change from ignorant, haphazard, and unorganised methods, of exploring and mining to scientific methods, with every resource which money and skilled labour can afford.

Reuter's agent at Seattle says:

"Those who are returning now admit that the gold find was and is one of the greatest ever recorded in the world's history. They also predict further gold finds in the future."

"Besides this irreproachable testimony," says the *Standard's* representative at New York, in conveying Mr. Ogilvie's statements, "there is a volume more from the last company of miners who have come from Klondyke, and from those who have talked with scores of miners remaining on the spot."

Mr. Ogilvie says the gold zone extends for 500 miles, some portion of which is in Alaska, but the greater part in the North-West Territory of Canada, and a good deal in British Columbia. Throughout this region gold is found in so many places that it is highly improbable that the remainder of the district is barren. The quartz lodes are practically inexhaustible.

"DEATH AND DISTRESS" IN THE WINTER.

Reuter's agent at Seattle and the *Daily Telegraph* and *Standard* correspondents at New York confirm the *Daily Chronicle* representative as to the failure of food supplies for those on the journey to Klondyke, and old-timers predict death and disaster during the winter. At St. Michael's food is already sixfold the Seattle prices, and there is no prospect of any succour. By the way, whisky forms a big item in the cargoes on the way. St. Michael's is practically no nearer to Dawson City than it is to New York. Last year 3,500 tons of supplies were inadequate for 2,000 persons; this year not more than 4,200 tons of everything—tools, food, clothing, and whisky—can be got up the river. At Dawson City are over 7,000 persons, to face a winter which involved nine months of darkness, with a thermometer 70deg. below zero. The conditions of the settlement prevent more than 2,700 finding work or wages. But, as we have seen, at the entrance to the Passes are thousands of men turning or weeping as their inability to enter the land of gold, which is barricaded by a barrier of frost and starvation.

Whatever may be the merits of Klondyke as a goldfield, all the messages indicate that all the adventurers now on their way will have a terrible time of it—that, in fact, death stares many of them straight in the face.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R W G Marshall, BCS	Capt E W Walton
Mr H C Moore, BCS	Lieut A J P Coke
Mr A Mc D Salmon, B	Lieut E S Gale
Mr W H Welsh, M C S	Lieut G C Birn
Mr H C Moore, Bo	Lieut T H H Hand
Mr V Gibbons, Bo	Surg-Major J W Evans
Capt R G H de Vismes	Surg-Major J Scott

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr P N Dadia, B., 6 mos	Lieut F C S P Samborne, 2 mos
Mr C H Le Marchand, B, till Nov 21	Lieut J A P Manson, 3 mos
Mr C E Daniell, B, 1 week	Lieut J A Ezechiel, 10 days
Mr A S Garrard, B, 6 mos	Surg-Major J C H Peacocke, 2 days
Mr H J Rogers B, 1 day	Surg-Capt C L Williams, till Nov 15
Mr W R Williams, B, 2 mos	Surg-Capt M A Ker, 3 days
Mr G A Sirelle, Bo, 3 mos	Surg-Lt E L Payne 6 mos
Mr E H Moscardi, Bo C S, 1 day	Ens r A Mackey, 3 mos
Capt J S E Western, 3 mos	Capt J Froggatt, till Jan 18, 1898.
Capt A W C Newbold, 6 mos	Sub-Comr C O Donnell, 3 mos
Capt H Stw, 3 mos	
Lieut W C French, 3 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F McBlaine, BCS	Major H S Andrews-Speed
Mr C J S Faulder, BCS	Capt G S Townsend,
Mr H LeMesurier, BCS	Capt N S Forde-Clay
Mr C E Palmer, B	Capt J C Kown
Mr C H L Marchand, B	Capt R Sankey
Mr J Messer, B	Lieut F C Laing
Mr H J Rogers, B	Lt-Col A R Martin
Mr W T Lyon, B	Lieut R M Hall
Mr H K Burnaskie, B	Lieut J A Ezechiel
Mr N L Halliward, B	Lieut F A Farquhar
Mr H Adamson, B	Lieut F L Galloway
Mr J W Hanlon, B	Lieut J C McK T Hogg
Mr L M Wyuch, M C S	Lieut C B Loring
Lt-Gen Sir A P Palmer, K C B	Lieut H M Luckhardt
Col J S M Hamilton, C B, D S O	Lieut H M McIlvr Bl-ns-n; Lt-Col J Scully
Lt-Col B Scott	Surg-Major F A Rogers
Lt-Col A Montanaro	Surg-Major J C H Peacocke
Major G T Paul	Surg-Capt M A Ker
Major W St J Richardson	Comdr H T Black, R I M

COLONEL THE HON. SIR. HENRY BYNG, Equerry to the Queen, has been specially appointed by her Majesty to accompany his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Sonderswig-Holstein, K.G., to Stockholm, where his Royal Highness will represent her Majesty at the Jubilee of King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway.

BRITISH BATTLESHIPS AUTOMATICALLY PROPELLED UNDER THE SEA.

THE very suspicion and weariness which have become chronic in our endurance of imaginative accounts of war-machines and methods that never will be seen on sea or land, add to the interest aroused by the war-boat which Mr. John P. Holland has really invented, and has really within a few weeks successfully launched, says *Scribner's Magazine*. Of all Jules Verne's fictions the conceit of Captain Nemo and his deep-sea venture remains the most vivid; and while Mr. Holland's craft at Elizabeth, N. J., does not by any means contemplate any trip of twenty thousand leagues under the sea, there is sufficient novelty and dramatic possibility in her when considered as a mere fighting machine, capable of submerged propulsion. This Holland boat is an entirely private enterprise. A Government boat on Mr. Holland's plans has been building at Baltimore during this year, but the inventor became impatient of the delay, necessitated by official red-tape, and has built on his own account this smaller, but according to his own theory, even more effective boat. She is about fifty feet long, or about as long as a cable-car, and a trifle over ten feet in diameter; she looks out of water something like a fatdish cigar and rather more like a thinnish sweet-potato. She is evidently meant for business and not for play. There is no sign of even an elementary deck, though ropes and an anchor can be stowed away in some exterior lockers. Out of her dorsal fin there rises a small iron turret, eight inches high, and capable of telescopic extension to thirty inches. Inside the boat is divided into two compartments, so crammed with machinery and implements of war that a man would have difficulty in finding room to stretch his arms. A single screw propels the boat; it is driven when the vessel is travelling at the surface by a gas-engine, which can give a speed of some eight knots an hour, and keeps at work on a trench 2,000 miles without laying in a fresh store of fuel. When submerged a very prefectly constructed electric motor, capable of giving fifty horse-power for six hours, is used; it can, in case of need, spurt to one hundred and fifty horse-power for a couple of hours. This submersion, the most destructive and picturesque virtue of the Holland, cannot be deeper than one hundred and fifty feet, and an automatic system of pistons keeps the boat above this dangerous depth and below the surface by the action of a maximum and minimum pressure on them. To submerge herself suddenly the Holland can either use the horizontal rudder which she carries in addition to the regular perpendicular one, or she can increase her water ballast.

With all these accomplishments in such a small boat, one will wonder what space can be left for armament. Forward there is an 18-inch torpedo expulsion tube that will start on their murderous errand the three great Whitehead "aut mobile" torpedoes. Second, there is a torpedo-gun, eight inches in diameter that will throw a shell carrying eighty pounds of dynamite through the air to the distance of a mile and a-half. Third a submarine gun, pneumatic, like the rest, is trained aft to hurl another eighty pounds of dynamite through the water to a distance of about half a-mile. In all the boat will carry twenty dynamite shells, any one of which is capable of destroying instantly the stoutest battleship afloat, if it strikes where it will do the most good. Provided the Holland obeys her owner's command to dive and reappear, as it seems likely she will, there is no doubt that her advent will produce a change in naval warfare comparable to the exploits of the *Monitor*. With such a craft approaching a battleship diving as soon as she comes within range and continuing either deeply submerged or with only a hand or so of a 20-inch turret out of the water, there will be nothing for that battleship to do except either to run or to remain and suffer the successive effects of a score of dynamite explosions. If the Holland is successful in getting directly beneath the ship, she can suddenly shove her deadly snout out of the water, discharge her bow-gun, and then quickly sink out of sight. As to training rifles on her, there is no perfection of gunnery known that could give even a forlorn chance of hitting her, small mark as she is, in the little time that she will remain exposed. The question is, will she respond to her two helms and her engine power. The five men who form her crew will garner sensations enough for one life when this is first tested in an actual engagement.

A CLEAN CUT INDIVIDUAL OPINION, BOLDLY EXPRESSED.

IT is for this reason that an assertion like the following sticks up above the dead level of our stupid talk, and becomes noticeable; "*When I saw how pale I had grown I said to myself, it was because something had gone out of my blood.*"

There! that is a statement with the seeds of an idea in it. Suppose we follow it up by quoting the rest of the letter which contains it.

In December, 1890, says the writer, "I fell into a poor state of health. I was tired, languid, and weary without any apparent cause. My appetite left me, and all food, even the lightest and simplest kinds, caused me great pain in the chest and stomach. When I saw how pale I had grown I said to myself it was because something had gone out of my blood.

"Then my sleep was broken, and night after night I scarcely closed my eyes. It wasn't long before I became so weak and dejected that I took no interest in things around me. I was so nervous that common sounds annoyed and worried me; even the noises made by my own children in their talk and at their play.

"There was a disgusting taste in my mouth; it made me sick, and often gave me a shivering sensation all over. When I saw others eating and enjoying their meals I felt as though it were a strange thing; in a way I wondered how they could do it. For myself I could eat hardly anything. Food went against me, and I turned away from it, as one turns from smells or sights that are offensive. And yet I know, what every one knows, that without sufficient food the body languishes and weakens. And such was the case with me as month after month went by.

"During all this time, so full of pain and discouragement, I was attended by a doctor who did what he could to relieve me, but without success. I do not say he did not understand my complaint; for may he not have understood it without having the means of curing it?"

The answer to the lady's question is, Yes, easily enough. All intelligent, studious doctors "understand" consumption, cholera, cancer, &c., without (as yet) having the means of curing them. There is usually a wide gap be wee n the discovery of a want and the way to supply it.

"I will now," continued the letter, "tell you how I came to be cured. In April, 1891, I read in a small book or pamphlet about Mother Seigel's Syrup. The book said the Syrup was a certain remedy for all diseases of the stomach, indigestion in every form, and dyspepsia; and it also said that most of these complaints we suffer from are caused by that. On looking over the symptoms described in the book, and comparing them with my own, I saw plainly that my ailment was dyspepsia.

"We sent immediately for a bottle of this medicine and after taking it a few days I began to feel better. In a very short time, by keeping on with the Syrup, according to the directions, I could eat without pain or distress, and digest my food. I also slept soundly and naturally. Then my strength came back, and with it the colour to my face. In short, after a few weeks' use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, I was hearty and strong as ever. And I should be indeed ungrateful if I were not willing that others should have the benefit of my experience. You are, therefore, free to print my letter if you think it will be useful. (Signed) (Mrs.) M. Truran, Marton, Lincoln, April 24, 1895."

I simply desire to say to Mrs. Truran that her idea about the blood is a perfectly correct one. All our food (the digestible part of it) is turned into blood, and in that shape it feeds the entire body. When the blood gets thin and poor (lacking in nourishment), we lose flesh and grow feeble and pale. And the *cause* of the blood getting thin and poor is indigestion, or dyspepsia. How easy this is to understand when once you get hold of the right end of it. Mother Seigel's Syrup has the peculiar power to correct what is wrong about the digestion, and thus enables the digestive machinery to make good rich blood. Which is life and health and beauty.

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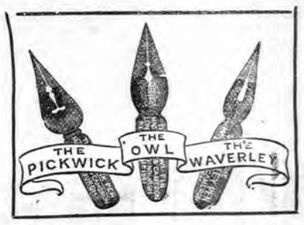

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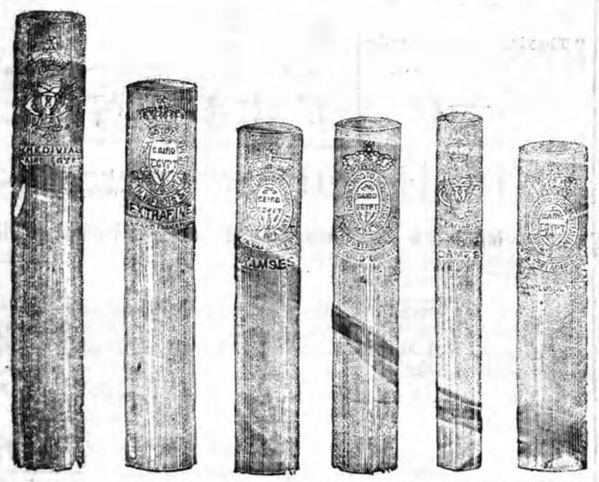

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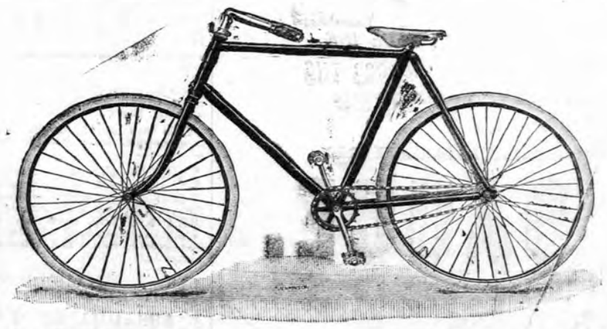

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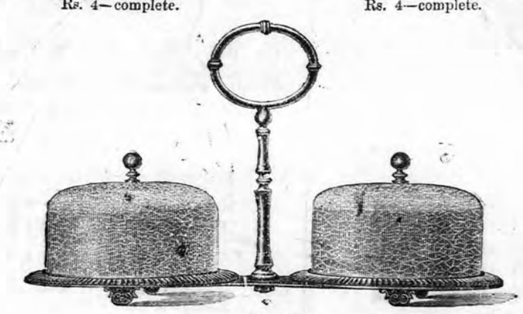

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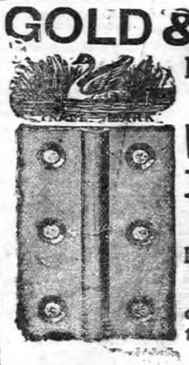

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